The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Laura Seely's
1211 Summit Av
209

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
NEW YORK AND LONDON

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 8. Whole No. 983 New York, February 20, 1909 Price 10 Cents

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How Our Ad-Writers Earn Up to $1,000 Per Week

We are famed for paying ad-writers higher salaries than were ever paid anywhere else. The head of our copy department receives $1,000 per week.

Thus we have gathered here, in the course of years, the most brilliant copy staff in existence.

Let us tell you, through one of these writers, what good copy means—both to you and to us.

There are not fifty men in all America who can write copy that meets our requirements.

Here men are judged by results. They are measured against the best result-getters we have been able to find. Each success means a permanent and growing account for us. Each failure means a loss of both business and prestige.

There is not one ad-writer among a thousand pretenders who can meet such a test as that.

What Good Copy Means

Good copy is simply good salesmanship. It has little to do with phrasing—little to do with display.

The writer must know his audience—know their wants and their likes. He must know how to approach them, how to influence them, how to win them.

He must be well enough equipped to go from house to house and sell what he has to sell.

He must be proof against folly. He must efface himself. He will fall down very quickly if he tries to show off.

He must realize all the time that his future and fortunes depend solely on getting results.

It is not literary work—this ad-writing. A man need not know grammar. We care not how he spells. We have proof-readers.

But the man must be a salesman of brilliant ability. Printed words are expensive; he must make them all count.

He must know human nature, must awake human interest, must be invariably able to touch the chord that responds.

And he must be a plodder, else he won't get to the bottom of things. We have had an ad-writer, drawing four times a Senator's salary, sit for days on rail fences to glean ideas from hearing salesmen sell to farmers.

Such men have high value because of their rarity. And because their ability is employed to influence millions.

We have often seen such men increase one advertiser's profits more in one month than we pay for a year of his service.

Working Together

Yet we do not permit the ablest man on our staff to work out a problem alone.

Even the best man has limited power. And the best make mistakes. So we bring the power of many men to bear on each of our undertakings.

Our copy staff meets in Advisory Boards, to work out in conference every campaign that comes up to us.

Our two Boards—in New York and Chicago—consist of twenty-eight men. It costs us about $1 a minute to keep one of these Boards in session.

The result is a wealth of ideas, which develop the utmost from each possibility.

$100,000,000 Waste

We estimate that $100,000,000 a year is wasted on copy that never should run.

One hundred twenty-five millions are spent to accomplish what twenty-five millions might do.

Four-fifths of all copy would be abandoned were it once put to test with good copy.

Ask us for facts and figures, names and instances, to show you what copy can do.

We handle advertising on the usual agent's commission. This splendid service involves no extra charge.

We are simply spending on copy what other great agencies spend on soliciting. We spend to keep business, and to develop it, what others spend to acquire it.

And the policy has paid. It has made this the greatest advertising agency that the world ever knew.

We ask you to investigate and judge for yourself what this sort of service may mean to you. It is offered nowhere else.

Back of the men we have told you about are more than 200 others, skilled in every department of advertising.

We have written a book which is called The New Way in Advertising. Every man who spends a dollar in advertising owes to himself its perusal. The book itself is a brilliant example of our advertising powers.

Please send this coupon for it.

A Reminder

To send to Lord & Thomas, New York or Chicago, for their book, "The New Way in Advertising."

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Please state name, address and business. Also the position that inquirer holds in the business.

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GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Geo. Barr McCutcheon—A new short serial story by this most gifted of American novelists. This serial starts in the March issue, which will be sent you if you accept our introductory offer below. "The Gloaming Ghost" is the title of Mr. McCutcheon's serial, and those who enjoyed "Brewster's Millions," "Beverly," etc., will be equally well repaid by the perusal of this story.

Jacques Futrelle—Six Love Mystery stories by the author of "The Thinking Mother," "The King of Diamonds," "The Quest of the Golden Plate," will be published in the Woman's World during the early part of 1909.

Roy Norton—"The Confessions of a Soldier of Fortune," is the title of a new three-part serial by Roy Norton which begins in the March issue of the Woman's World. Mr. Norton will be remembered as the author of "The Vanishing Fleets," one of the most remarkable flights of imagination which have charmed and gripped the American and English reading public within the last ten years; it is stated on good authority that this story was the direct cause of an increase of more than 100,000 circulation to the magazine in which it appeared serially. Under the title of "The Confessions of a Soldier of Fortune," Roy Norton has related, for the benefit of the readers of the Woman's World, the true story of his wandering and adventurous life, and he has done this with an amazing frankness which adds to the charm of his narrative and makes it one of the most remarkable and appealing human documents ever written or printed.

Rex Beach—Two new short stories by the author of "The Barriers," and "The Spoilers," will appear in the April and June issues of the Woman's World.

The literary output of Rex Beach, Jacques Futrelle, Roy Norton and Geo. Barr McCutcheon is contracted for far ahead of its actual production—many months ahead in fact. Scores of editors and publishers are eagerly, anxiously awaiting promised stories and articles from these writers who receive prices almost beyond the belief of those not intimately acquainted with the earnings of the kings of the literary craft.

"The Prison Disgrace of America," by Mrs. Florence Maybrick. Mrs. Maybrick will be remembered as the American woman incarcerated in an English prison, who was subsequently pardoned and returned to America and who has devoted a part of her time to an investigation of the conditions as they exist in American jails and prisons.

"The Story of the Old Homestead," by Denman Thompson.

"White Slavery in America," by Charles Nelson Crittenton, father of Florence Crittenton and President of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, the only institution of its kind ever chartered by the U. S. Government.

"Better Education on the Sex Question," by Judge Julian W. Mack, for years head of the Juvenile Court, Chicago.

"Terrors of the Way of Shame," by Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigh, Supt. Illinois State Training School for Girls.

"Rights and Wrongs of Women," by Robt. M. La Follette, U. S. Senator, from Wisconsin.

"The International Monster," by Forrest Crissey, Advisory Editor of the Woman's World.

"Christian Marriages," by Cardinal Gibbons.

"The Romanticist," and two other short stories by Cyrus Townsend Brady.

"The Lady of The Geranium," by Roswell Field.

"What the Nickle Did,"—a John D. Story by Chas. Bottell Lewis.

"A Receipt for Happiness," by John Kendrick Bangs.

"The Man Who Didn't Propose," by Henry M. Hyde.

"A Story of the Simple Life," by Maud Radford Warren.

"Odd Family Life in Foreign Lands," By Burton Holmes, the noted traveler and lecturer.

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HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
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THE WOMAN'S WORLD, 46-48 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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974
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It is of utmost importance for Literary Digest readers to exercise great care in ordering their horticultural supplies from reliable concerns.

We believe that the seedmen and nurserymen represented in our advertising colums are among the best and most reliable in the country. We believe that in purchasing from them you will obtain satisfactory results and avoid disappointment.

We urge the importance of ordering early. In a few weeks all the horticultural dealers will be overwhelmed with orders. Delays, with even the largest houses, are inevitable, and delays at the planting season are sure to cause you a great deal of annoyance.

Send in your order now and it will receive prompt and careful attention and you will have your goods just when you need them. If an order for seeds, they will be ready to plant the instant the soil is ready; if an order for shrubs, the nurserymen will see that your plants are delivered at the right time.

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The Literary Digest

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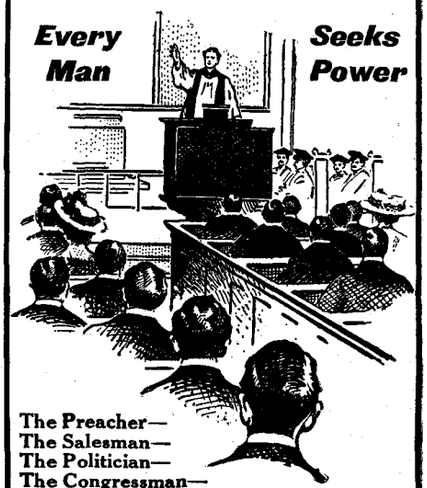

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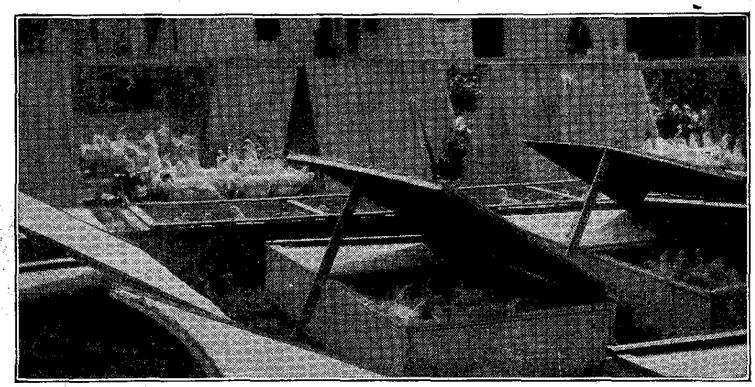

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible, and when we tell you that we have actually done a $1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long, we are simply stating facts. **It would not be possible to get such returns** by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practised by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new **PHILO SYSTEM** is adopted.

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and in many respects is just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard-of results that are hard to believe without seeing; however, the facts remain the same, and we can prove to you every word of the above statement.

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS

Valley Falls, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1907.

It was my privilege to spend a week in Elmira during August, during which time I saw the practical working of the Philo System of Keeping Poultry, and was surprised at the results accomplished in a small corner of a city yard. "Seeing is believing," they say, and if I had not seen, it would have been hard to believe that such results could have followed so small an outlay of space, time and money.

(Rev.) W. W. Cox.
Oct. 22, 1908.

P. S.—A year's observation, and some experience of my own, confirm me in what I wrote Sept. 5, 1907. The System has been tried so long and by so many, that there can be no doubt as to its worth and adaptability. It is especially valuable to parties having but a small place for chickens; seven feet square is plenty for a flock of seven.—(Rev.) W. W. Cox.

Ransomville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1908.

Dear Sir:—Last spring we purchased your book entitled "Philo System" and used your heatless brooders last spring and summer. The same has been a great help to us in raising chicks in the health and mortality, the chicks being stronger and healthier than those raised on the brooders with supplied heat. We believe that this brooder is the best thing out yet for raising chicks successfully. We put 25,000 chicks through your heatless brooders this last season and expect to use it more completely this coming season. We have had some of the most noted poultrymen from all over the United States here, also a large amount of visitors who come daily to our plant, and without any exception they pronounce our stock the finest and healthiest they had seen anywhere this year.

Respectfully yours, W. R. Curtiss & Co.

Skaneateles, N. Y., May 5, 1908.

One article of the Philo System entitled "A Trick of the Trade," has been worth three times the amount the book cost. I saved on my last hatch fifty chicks which are doing nicely.

W. B. Rease.

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Because: It employed some 533 readers to gather from 100,000 books apt word illustrations.

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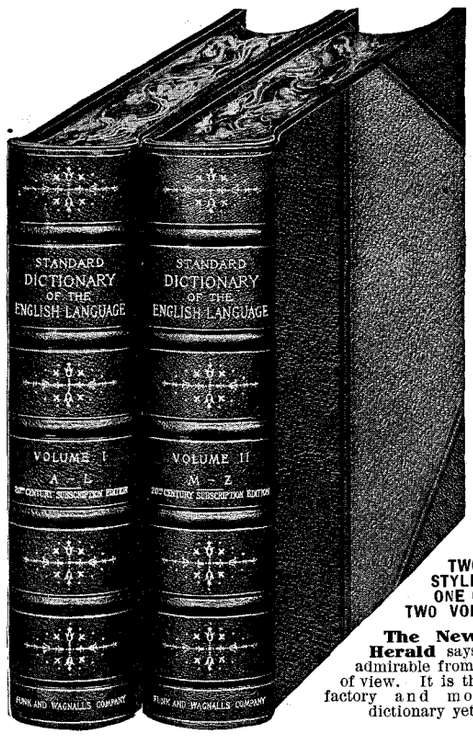

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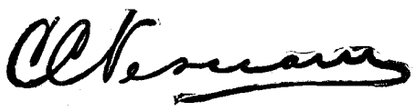

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., No. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 983

TOPICS OF THE DAY

COLLAPSE OF ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION

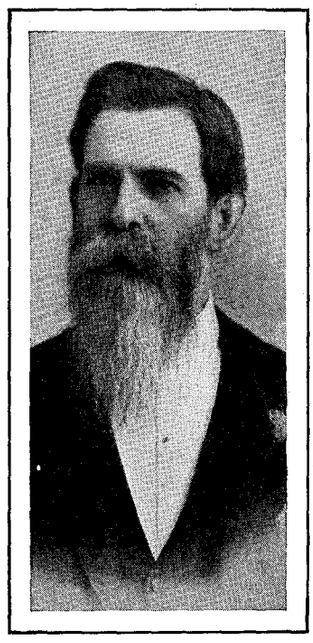
LAST week witnessed the defeat of anti-Japanese measures in the legislatures of three far Western States—Oregon, Nevada, and California. So bristling with ferocity were the expressions of "orientophobia" indulged in by some of Nevada's Solons that they had the unforeseen result, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of "causing the whole anti-Japanese crusade to dissolve in a general burst of laughter." This loosening of a strained situation was welcomed with acclaim by the press at large, especially when the California assembly, the real storm-center, recalled and killed its offending School Segregation Bill—a measure which sought to deprive Japanese children in California of privileges guaranteed them by treaty. Satisfaction with the outcome is not confined either to those papers which minimize the race problem of our Western coast or to those which pictured California dragging the country into a gratuitous war. We find it in the comment of editors who insist on the reality of the "yellow peril," as well as of those who point out that Japan could not possibly go to war if she wanted to, owing to the present state of her finances. The general satisfaction of our press, in short, seems to be based on a sense of fair play toward both Japan and our own national Government.

"I feel that the way in which California has done what is right for the nation makes it more than ever obligatory on the nation in every way to safeguard the interests of California," says President Roosevelt in a telegram of congratulation to Governor Gillett. In an earlier message to Speaker Stanton, while the objectionable bills were still pending, the President defined the situation in the following sentences:

"The Japanese Government is loyally and in good faith doing its part to carry out this policy, precisely as the American Government is doing. This policy aims at mutuality of obligation and behavior. In accordance with it the purpose is that the Japanese shall come here exactly as Americans go to Japan, which is in effect that travelers, students, persons engaged in international business, men who sojourn for pleasure or study and the like shall have the freest access from one country to the other, and shall be sure of the best treatment, but that there shall be no settlement in mass by the people of either country in the other.

"In the last six months under this policy more Japanese have left the country than have come in, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over two thousand. These figures are absolutely accurate and can not be impeached. In other words, if the present policy is consistently followed and works as well in the future as it is now working, all difficulties and causes of friction will disappear, while at the same time each nation will retain its self-respect and the good-will of the other. . . . . .

"Let me repeat that at present we are actually doing the very thing which the people of California wish to be done, and to upset the arrangement under which this is being done can not do good and may do great harm. If in the next year or two the figures of immigration prove that the arrangement which has worked so successfully during the last six months is no longer working successfully, then there would be ground for grievance, and for the reversal by the national Government of its present policy. But at present the policy is working well and until it works badly it would be a grave misfortune to change it, and when changed it can only be changed effectively by the national Government."



FATHER OF THE DEFEATED SCHOOL SEGREGATION BILL.

This bill, introduced by Grove L. Johnson, gave trustees the power "to establish separate schools for Indian children, and for children of Mongolian or Japanese or Chinese descent." It further provided that where such schools were established the alien children specified "must not be admitted into any other school."

In spite of the omniscience of Eastern critics the San Francisco *Argonaut* is convinced that Californians best understand their own grievances, and that their real attitude toward the Japanese question is unaltered by recent occurrences. They are, however, unwilling to embarrass the nation by an impetuous settlement of those grievances. "The race question upon the Pacific coast," says the Oakland *Inquirer*, "is a real and vital issue, which must be settled not by sentiment or prejudice, but by intelligence and statesmanship." Just now, however, admits the San Francisco *Chronicle*, is peculiarly "the time for keeping still about Japanese immigration"—for the following reasons:

"There is no law to prevent their coming here by the million if they can get passports from their own Government, nor is there the slightest chance, at present, of our getting such a law. They are kept out or nearly kept out, by the courtesy of the Japanese Government in refusing to issue passports. The Japanese Government is not under the slightest obligation to continue to refuse passports to its people to go wherever they please, and should it be irritated into returning to that

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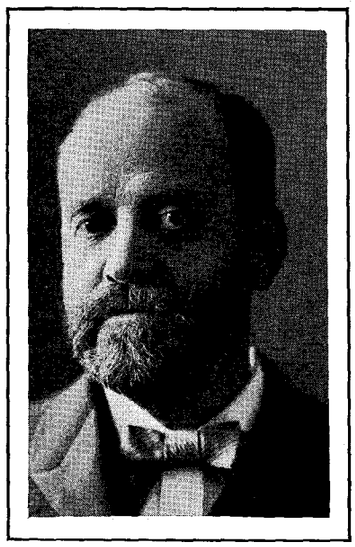
policy Japanese will come to the United States by the shipload without the slightest regard to the wishes of the people of California or the whole Pacific coast. This being an exact statement of the situation, ordinary plain common sense will indicate to all endowed with that useful attribute the propriety of keeping perfectly silent on the Japanese question for a year or two, until we see what the news is going to be, as *Uncle Remus* would say. . . . . .

"If our agitators will once get it into their heads that there is nothing on earth which any State legislature can do either to prevent the Japanese from coming here, or from congregating where they please, living as they please, and engaging in any occupation by which they can live, it is just possible that they will cease from their pernicious activity, whose only result will be to prevent what they say they desire. Steamship companies could well afford to pay $100,000 for legislation which would irritate the Japanese Government into giving their people passports to go where they please. It is already alleged that there is steamship money behind this whole movement."



SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS,

Of California. His earlier attitude toward the proposed anti-Japanese measures "astonished" the President, who accused him of advocating "a policy of wanton insult." At the last Senator Perkins advised against the School Segregation Bill on the ground that "treaties with foreign nations become the supreme law of the land."

The Oakland *Tribune* deplores the hysteria manifested by some of the California legislators, and thinks that "a long campaign of anti-Japanese education" may be necessary before the race problem can be solved on its merits. Futile, it admits, must be all efforts at Sacramento to override Federal treaty obligations. The seriousness of this race problem is explained to the East by Mr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno *Republican*, who speaks for a large section of Western opinion in an article published in *Collier's Weekly*. He asks us to believe that the American people are now facing on our Western frontier "a question not of policy or prosperity or progress, but of existence." To quote in part:

"It is a question on which a blunder, once made, can never be rectified. The frontier of the white man's world must be established some day, somewhere. Unless this generation establishes it at the Pacific coast no future generation will ever have the chance to establish it so far West, or to maintain it anywhere, except by war and permanent lines of garrisoned fortresses. The problem is ours in the next few years, in California, Washington, and Oregon, and in the Capitol and White House. The consequences are the whole world's, everywhere, forever.

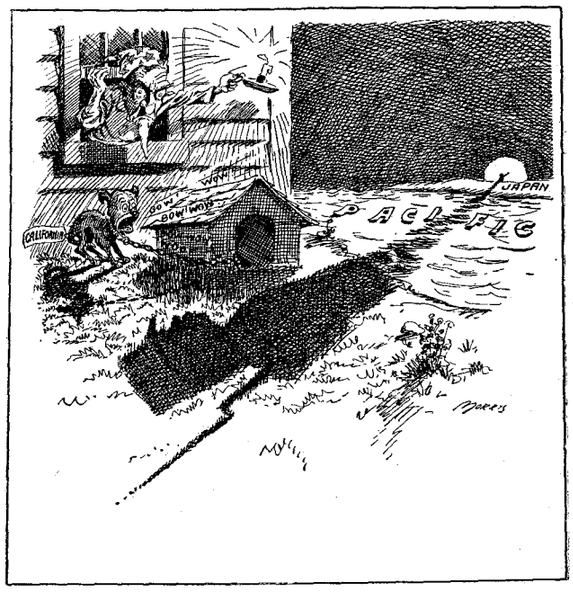
"For all national sins save one there is forgiveness. That one we committed long ago, when our fathers brought in black men to live among white men. The curse of caste is on the South. There is a foreign body in the very vitals of the nation, which can be neither absorbed nor excised. At best, we may hope to encyst it. The condition is incurable; our only hope is in the inherent vitality of the nation to prevent it from being fatal. . . . . .

"Asia has found us out too, and the flood from the Orient has started. Nothing can stop it unless we do. We did stop it from China, because China was helpless, but that helplessness will not last long. It has been checked from Japan by the grace of Japan, but that grace may not last long. And we may stop it from India because we do not have to deal with India about it. But the reservoir that is tapped is limitless. Literally hundreds of millions of brown men, yellow men, and bronze men would now like to come to America, for the same reasons that the Europeans wanted to come; and they will come, just as the Europeans have come, if they are equally free to do so. And then—the deluge!

"The worst of it is that, temporarily and economically, we need them, and therefore some of our short-sighted capitalists desire them. . . . The Japanese does not remain a coolie. When he can, he buys or rents land. Wherever many Japanese settle, as owners or renters, white men move out, surrendering to the Japanese a voluntary monopoly.

"The present state of the Vaca Valley is a startling illustration of this movement. Even in towns a similar thing happens. Shrewd Japanese speculators pay extravagant prices for one or two lots in a block; then they buy all the rest very cheaply. It is evident that the white man will not consent to live with the brown man except on the basis of the brown man's inferiority. Whenever the brown man asserts his equality (which is inevitable, since in truth he is equal), the white man either fights or surrenders. In the country he surrenders; in the city the property-owner sells out;

THE YELLOW PERIL.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



UNCLE SAM—"Drat the pup! Can't he see it's only a shadow?"
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

DEMENTIA CALIFORNIANA.

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the workingman fights. The situation is significant already; it only needs numbers to make it serious. . . . . .

"This is not a plea for an immediate exclusion law, or an exclusion treaty, or any other specific measure. But it is the cry of the unborn generations of the West for the right to be born of Occidental blood and under American institutions. It is the call to the warders of the Western mark to be true to the trust which a hundred generations of Westward-faring men have bequeathed to them. And it is a reminder of the high duty not to surrender at the Western border and at the culmination of our civilization the victory which the heroes of Thermopylæ won for us at the Eastern border in the beginning. It is the one message, the only essential message, which the Pacific coast has to utter to the American people."

Senator Newlands, writing to the Governor of Nevada, outlines the following plan for dealing nationally with the Oriental problem after our present treaty with Japan expires in 1912:

"Our country should by law, to take effect after the expiration of existing treaties, prevent the immigration to this country of all peoples other than those of the white race, except under restricted conditions relating to international commerce, travel, and education, and it should start immediately on the serious consideration of a national policy regarding the people of the brown race now within our boundaries, which, with a proper regard for humanity, will minimize the dangers to our institutions and our civilization. Japan can not justly take offense at such action. She would be the first to take such action against the white race were it necessary to maintain the integrity of her race and her institutions. She is at liberty to pursue such a course. Such action constitutes no charge of inferiority against the race excluded."

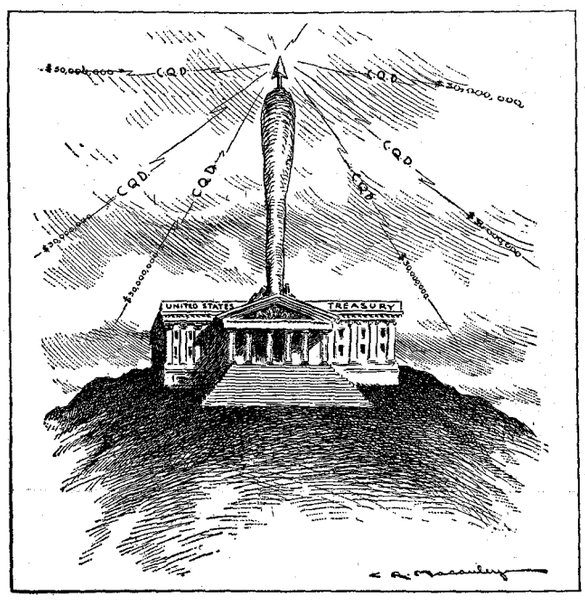
The California Christian Advocate (San Francisco) and the Los Angeles *Express* are conspicuous among Pacific-coast papers by their denial that there is any Japanese question at present confronting the people of California. They both fail to see any menace in the present situation, or any need of hostile legislation. Annoyed that the whole country should have allowed itself to become excited over a tempest in a teapot, the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"One large reason for comfort there rests in the present situation. Never again will California, on this question of the Japanese, easily rattle the nerves of the nation. The game has been worked once too often, and with the feeling of general relief that accompanies the cessation of the dreadful din, there is mingled a goodly measure of disgust. The amazing disproportion between California's grievance and the noise she made; the stupid clamor against conditions which, entirely apart from the question whether they are evil or not, are being done away with as rapidly as difficult conditions can be dealt with; above all, the impression that such sincere anti-Japanese sentiment as prevails in California is being worked by the politician and the newspaper demagog for their own ends; all this has sorely tried the nation's patience, the nation's sense of humor, and the nation's sense of international right and wrong."

WHO WOULD PAY THE TARIFF ON TEA AND COFFEE?

A TREASURY deficit growing at the rate of half a million a day has brought to the fore the suggestion of a tariff on tea and coffee. These duties, it is estimated, would add $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year to the national revenue, but the plan finds small favor with the trade. Already the National Coffee and Tea Association, composed of wholesalers, jobbers, and roasters, has begun a campaign to stimulate and organize popular opposition, on the theory that it is toward the pocket of the consumer that the Government is stretching its hand. People are, therefore, urged to petition their Congressmen against the proposed "tax upon the poor man's breakfast-table." According to the Washington *Post*, however, there is no reason why the consumer should pay any more for his tea and coffee under the proposed tariff than he does now, since the trade profits on these items are amply able to bear the whole burden of the tax. The price of green coffee during the past ten years, we are told, has been but one-half to one-third of what it was in the previous ten years, yet for the past quarter century the average price to the consumer has remained at 25 cents a pound. In Germany, where coffee is taxed 4½ cents a pound, the average price to the consumer is 21½ cents. To quote further:

"In making laws the Government should know neither wholesaler nor retailer, but consult its own records, as shown by the



THE CALL FOR HELP.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

entries in the custom-houses. In this way it can ascertain what the coffee that has arrived in this country in the past ten years has cost the importer, and how much per pound the consumer has been compelled to pay for it.

"It is claimed by experts that all the coffees imported into this country in the past ten years, whether Mocha, Java, Central American, West Indian, Venezuelan, or Brazilian—in fact, from whatever section the berry comes—has not averaged in cost over 8 cents a pound. Do the Government figures confirm this?

"It is also claimed that the average price which consumers all over the United States have paid during the same period was at least 25 cents a pound. Does the experience of the 450 representatives and senators confirm it?

"It is claimed by trade circles that tea which sold within the last few months below 10 cents is being resold by jobbers at 40 cents and by retailers at 60 cents a pound and more, with premiums of a trifling nature thrown in. The difference, therefore, in the price at which tea is retailed and that at which it is imported offers even a much larger basis of profit than is the case with coffee.

"In framing new laws it may be proper to take into consideration the fact that, so far as coffee is concerned, an article costing originally 8 cents in the green and 10 cents in the roast can be sold to consumers at 15 cents a pound with a moderate profit to dealers, and that when it is sold at 25 cents a pound an excessive profit is being made by some one. Therefore, if the Government were to cut down this excessive profit, or, rather, put part of this excessive profit in the Treasury for the general good, in the shape of a tax, the trade would have to be satisfied with more moderate profits, the consumer would probably not have to pay any part of such a duty, and the Treasury would certainly secure the requisite benefit.

"The fact should not be lost sight of that in all large European countries heavy duties on coffee prevail. In Germany, the second largest consumer of coffee in the world, the duty is 5 cents a German pound, equal to 4½ cents an American pound. The popular price for coffee paid over the whole empire of Germany is 1 mark, equal to 24 cents, American money, and considering the difference in weight, this is equal to 21½ cents a pound, American, a price which includes the duty. Is not this an object-les-

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son! Does it not show conclusively that the proposed tax will not come out of the pocket of the consumer?"

The Springfield *Republican* quotes the following statement made by a prominent Chicago house:

"Our objection to a duty on these articles is that it would increase the burden of taxation upon the consumer; whereas the present movement for a revision of the tariff is distinctly a movement in favor of reducing taxation upon the consumer. To place a duty on these articles of important and universal consumption would be a poor answer to the demand of the people for relief. We haven't the slightest apprehension that a duty will be or can be placed on tea and coffee. The people at large would not permit it. It would be too much out of line with tariff revision as it is popularly conceived."

Commenting upon this view, *The Republican* says:

"The people can better afford to pay a customs tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, which ends there and goes into the public treasury, than they can afford to support the taxation of such raw materials as wool, which not only operates to increase the cost of clothing, but to hamper and restrict the woolen-manufacturing industry. They can better afford to pay a tax of 5 cents a pound on coffee, than to maintain protective taxes on iron and steel which yield little public revenue, but enable the home industry to combine for the private-profit taxation of the people at almost every turn they may take in their business or other activities."

A POLITICAL HOAX IN INDIANA

WHAT is styled "a great political hoax" has been played on the brewers of Indiana, according to an Indianapolis correspondent. These brewers, it seems, put up fabulous sums of money to elect a Democratic State legislature and Governor last fall under the impression that the Democrats would stem the threatened sweep of Prohibition over the State. They won the election, saw the Democratic Governor inaugurated, and the Democratic legislature assemble, only to discover to their horror that enough Democrats were infected with temperance sentiment to disarrange all their plans. An idea of the tremendous effort they made last fall may be gained from the following passage in the correspondent's letter in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Not only did the brewers and other liquor interests give the funds for the Democratic organization, but in all of the larger cities they made an organization of their own, taking in all of the saloon-keepers, their retinue, and those who were dependent upon the trades manufacturing and handling brewery supplies. Thousands of German Republicans were lined up by the combination on the representation that the election of Watson and a majority of the Republican candidates for the legislature would be followed by immediate State-wide Prohibition.

"They even succeeded in convincing the ignorant foreign class that all the saloons would be closed the day following Watson's election. A large part of organized labor was brought into their camp on the ground that Republican success would throw thousands of bottle-workers, union bartenders, and others out of employment."

Now they find that "they spent their funds for nothing," the House Democrats are in rebellion against the brewers' program, and the result of party conferences "forecasts a hopeless defeat for the brewery combination and the liberals." Furthermore—

"After occupying a strong position, from which they have dictated to one or the other of the old parties for twenty years the brewers are forced to beg the legislature for existence. Instead of offering terms, they are now pleading for the enactment of a compromise that will give the State high license, the ward and township unit, limit the saloons to one for each five hundred people, and restrict them to the business district. The brewers are willing to stand for a radical provision that saloon licenses shall be revoked on the first violation of the law. They are willing to take anything so long as county local option is taken off the statutes. Their plan would wipe out 65 per cent. of the State's saloons within the next ninety days.

"The humiliating feature to the brewers and their allies, and especially to the army of liberal Republicans who helped to defeat their own party, is that the Democrats refuse to carry out the plan. . . . . .

"The indications are that the county local-option law will remain on the books. The Democratic Representatives from the larger cities are against it, but those from the country districts, where the temperance sentiment is strong, will stand by the law. It was said to-day that seventeen of the sixty Democrats in the House are opposed to repealing or modifying the law. By holding out they can block every move the brewers and Democratic leaders make, as the latter, it is believed, will not be able to get the help of enough Republicans to win."

What are the temperance forces doing? Says the correspondent:

"In the mean time the Antisaloon League is making hay. County after county is being voted 'dry,' and before the legislature is adjourned elections will have been held in half of the counties. The brewers and their allies seem unable to cope with the temperance wave. They are making their last stand here in hopes of modifying the law, but it seems that their fences are broken down as rapidly as they can be put up.

"No county has voted 'wet' under the new law. Prior to its enactment the league had conducted a remonstrance campaign that had made 816 of the 1,020 townships of the State 'dry.' There are now 37 counties out of 92 entirely 'dry.' Forty-four county seats are without saloons. Over 1,700,000 of the 2,600,000 people of the State live in 'dry' territory.

"The league's program is to bring about State-wide Prohibition by 1912. It figures that by voting many counties 'dry' now, the power of the brewers and saloon-keepers will be broken before the campaign of 1910, when a new legislature will be elected. Then an amendment to the Constitution will be proposed to prohibit the sale and making of liquor within the State. A statutory State-wide Prohibition Law may be enacted then, and it is rumored that the league may try to get by with a law of that kind at this session.

"The fate of the liquor business will be sealed in Indiana unless the county local-option law is repealed or modified during the next six weeks. The antisaloon forces have a compact organization afire with enthusiasm. The lust of victory is spurring the Antisaloon Leaguers to more vigorous efforts, and they are threatening now to hold an election in Indianapolis, where there is a saloon for every two hundred people.

"The plan of the league and its followers now is to make Indiana the first Prohibition State in the Ohio River valley, and it is predicted that they will be able to do so unless the Democrats deliver the goods the brewers say they paid for in the recent campaign."

PROHIBITION PAVING THE WAY FOR SOCIALISM—All unsuspectingly, according to the New York *Daily People* (Socialist Labor), the Prohibition movement is doing missionary work for Socialism. It is in the considerations which recently moved the Tennessee legislature to pass a drastic Prohibition Bill over the Governor's veto that *The People* recognizes the thin edge of the wedge of Socialist doctrine. We read:

"The Tennessee incident has caused the 'Liquor Interests' to assume the language of Capital. 'Property is destroyed'; 'disaster is inflicted upon business'; 'millions of property are rendered valueless'; 'old-established houses are ruined,' etc., etc. —of course, to their owners. These are the complaints now made by the 'Liquor Interests.' These are the identical charges that Capital prefers against Socialism. In sight of the language of the 'Liquor Interests' Prohibition answers calmly, coolly, deliberately, unconcernedly, even in inspired strains: 'We care not! Your property, your houses, your millions are used against the public interest. As such you are a nuisance and must go!' Well answered.

"Prohibitionism thereby is mightily pushing forward a Socialist principle that Socialism has nailed to its masthead—'Life is more precious than property.'

"Let the public ear only get accustomed to the theory now advanced by Prohibitionism, to wit, that all argument regarding the injury to 'private property' that would result from a certain Move-

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ment is irrelevant, and that the real question is, 'Does the said property work good or evil?'—let that principle be well advertised, and it will strike root, and with its root it will remove nine-tenths of the objection that Socialism will disable the present holders of capital from utilizing their property.

"It matters not how large 'investments' may be. If they work injury to the commonwealth—away with them.

"Prohibitionism is familiarizing the public ear with a sound revolutionary principle. Who would have thought it!"

KANSAS AS A TRUST PARTNER

THE new idea of having State governments go into partnership with the large trusts doing business within their territory seems to be spreading. Recently much publicity was given the formal proposition made by the Standard Oil Company that the people of Missouri should become partners with the trust.

A somewhat similar partnership is now reported by the press as about to be consummated between the State of Kansas and the International Harvester Company of that State. The Harvester Company recently came into conflict with the trust laws of Kansas, was fined $60,000, and prohibited from pursuing certain activities within the State. The company now proposes to pay the fine, submit to the "limited ouster," accept further public control of its business, and submit to the regulation of its prices by some properly constituted court or public-service commission. An informal partnership, the newspapers report, will be formed between the Harvester Company and Kansas, on this basis. A dispatch from Topeka to the New York *Times* reviews the situation thus:

"The company, in giving up its fight against the antitrust laws of the State, submits to even more than was originally intended in the suit. The company is prohibited from making exclusive contracts with its agents; it is prohibited from discriminating against certain agents or purchasers of machines; it must pay the fine of $60,000, and if the court or utility commission finds in the future that the company is charging too much for its machines or is arranging restrictions on the sale of different kinds of machines, then the court or the commission may make such other orders as are necessary to bring about more equitable prices or conditions for handling the company's business in Kansas."

YOU CAN'T LOSE HIM.
Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

BEFORE THE TROJAN HORSE IS ADMITTED.
The puzzled citizen will have to be shown a little more fully.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"The willingness of the Harvester Company to compromise the civil suit is a confession of its guilt of violating the laws of Kansas," says the Topeka *State Journal*. We read further:

"This compromise will accomplish practically what Fred S. Jackson, the State's Attorney-General, had in mind when he brought the ouster suit. It was the 'exclusive-contract' feature of the Harvester Trust's method of doing business that was particularly objectionable. The compromise can be entered into by Mr. Jackson and the Supreme Court of the State with all honor and with a realization that the State has won a great victory over one of the most powerful trusts of the nation. The fact that it will not be necessary now to press the ouster suit and drive the trust from doing business in the State is also a good thing. This company controls patents on many serviceable farm-implements which are not put on the market through any other source. If the corporation had been forbidden to do business in the State, the Kansas farmers might have been handicapped by not being able to secure such farm machinery as they might need. This would have been an unfortunate condition of affairs. Under the compromise, the International Harvester Company will be able to do business in the State, but it will have to do it on an equal footing with the other farm-implement manufacturers. This is all the Harvester Trust should ever have asked for, and its officers made a grievous mistake by trying to control the Kansas implement market in refusing to make anything but 'exclusive contracts' with the retail implement-dealers from handling any other class of implement products except those made or controlled by the trust."

The New York *Evening Post* sees some hazard upon the part of the State in these new partnerships. To quote in part:

"To let the trusts go on as they please is, of course, out of the question. Regulation is the way out. But obviously not regulation by which the State becomes a partner to the hazard of an enterprise without sharing its profits, the hazard consisting in the vast opportunities for political corruption that would be thrown open. The courts would be swamped with work they were never intended to deal with. Everything points to the remedy which New York has adopted and other States are beginning to study—

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a Public Service Commission, with broad powers to investigate, relieve, or punish."

The Kansas City *Times*, however, believes that we have at last found the means for the strict enforcement of trust-regulation laws. Speaking of the Harvester and other trusts, it remarks:

"Who is dull-witted enough to suppose that Missouri could afford to drive all the meat-packers out of the State, or the allied capital that sells most farm-implements to the farmers? Or who supposes that the State can ever turn back the development of industrialism and commerce and reestablish little slaughter-houses for every town and hamlet, and have the local blacksmiths supply the surrounding demand for wagons and farm machinery? Who does not now know that when Missouri simply fined the packers for being in a trust they, just as simply and easily, got back their fines by making the people pay a little more for meat?

"It is idle to deny facts or shut one's eyes to them. Governor Hadley's recommendations, Attorney-General Jackson's recommendations, the Roosevelt administration's recommendations should all, in their several spheres, suit the lawmakers—for the single, adequate reason that there is not any possible way to dodge them, try as hard as the stupid, weak-kneed statesman may."

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W. CAMERON FORBES,

Vice-Governor of the Philippines. He does not feel that anybody who believes in American ideals can come away from the islands dissatisfied with the results thus far achieved.

The New York *Times* admits that there are obvious economic advantages to be found in these new partnerships, but believes "there are more controlling arguments on the moral side." Thus:

"What possible respect can be felt for a law when the State itself dispenses with it and becomes a party to its infraction in partnership with the enemies of the people's welfare? Pæans of triumph arose when the foe lay prostrate before the law. But it stooped to conquer. Without even professing reform, without altering its administration, before making its exit, it proposes partnership, and the offer is said to be under favorable consideration. If the Oil Trust is good enough to bargain with, it is too good to be ejected ignominiously. If it deserved its conviction the ejection ought not to be canceled on any consideration. The situation is humiliating. The State becomes defendant on the same indictment to which the Federal Administration has just pleaded guilty. President Roosevelt and his Commissioner of Corporations agree in officially declaring that the Congress has enacted laws which business men can not comply with. This is bad enough, but now come the proposals in State and Federal jurisdiction alike to palter with crime. The criminals are not to be reformed, but dickered with.

"It is a demonstration that this is no longer a country of law, but of prejudice. The law is not a sacred enactment of universal principles, but it is the embodiment of prejudices, formulated, it was thought, in such a manner as to include those whom the lawmakers aimed at, and exclude all others. The country has passed through fire and the end is not yet. We were told that the trusts must be slain or that they would rule the Government. What we see is that the trusts are stronger than when they were attacked, and that the law is in the mire. It will be well if at last we have learned that it is futile to degrade the law to taking sides in matters of the marketplace. Costs, prices, profits are things apart from politics. The law has been perverted from the regulation of morals and the protection of liberty to an entanglement with the intricacies of economic competitions, which it is not fitted to control. It has been a bitter and humiliating experience, and the profits of it are all to be reaped. Thus far the dividends have been solely of disaster and disgrace."

TEN YEARS' WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

CRITICS who have been ominously shaking their heads over the condition of affairs in the Philippines will receive some reassurance in the statements made by W. Cameron Forbes, in his paper on "A Decade of American Rule in the Philippines" in the February *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Forbes is the Vice-Governor of the islands and for some years back has been a member of the Philippine Commission. He has made a careful summary of the results accomplished by the American Government in the last ten years, and comes to the conclusion, with no little show of enthusiasm, "that while we may not as yet have given independence to the Philippines, we are certainly giving independence to the Filipinos."

He supports this statement by carefully enumerating the salient features of the constructive administration. Order has been more generally established than ever before. Finances and the currency are on a rock-bottom basis. The school system is satisfactorily started. A new system of roads has been outlined and is making progress. Local self-government is almost complete and there is a system of representative government for the islands at large over which the American Government still holds the veto power. "As a race the Filipinos take readily and naturally to politics," says the writer, and the "most important step in the gradual process of giving self-government to the Philippines was the establishment of the Assembly or Lower House of the Legislature." All the members of this body are elected by the Filipinos themselves. The different degrees of civilization represented in the islands, however, require different forms of government. As Mr. Forbes puts it:

"The civilized Filipinos, who are Christians, and well along in the scale of civilization, including something like nine-tenths of the total population, hold high offices and participate most intimately in their government.

"In the Moro country, where the population is Mohammedan, not so far advanced in civilization as the Christian Filipino, and exceedingly hardy and intractable, we have a government which is more paternal and military in form, the Governor being a general of the United States Army, and the troops being used more freely for the maintenance of order, whereas in the rest of the islands order is now maintained wholly without the assistance of troops.

"There is a third group of peoples who are for the most part savages, who have a purely paternal government, very much as do the Indians in the United States, administered without representation of any kind by the civil government in Manila, altho the officers appointed to the minor positions are very often natives."

Mr. Forbes goes on to point out that the islands are at the present time in "the depths of poverty." He attributes this to the destructive agencies of wars and insurrections against Spain and the United States, and to the inroads made by the common scourges to a tropical country. Barriers have now been put up against these agencies of destruction. Smallpox has been robbed of its terrors by universal vaccination, the lepers have been segregated, the bubonic plague has been kept out of the islands for years, and cholera is no longer a menace to those who observe the simple rules of health.

The Bureau of Agriculture is to establish more experimental farms and irrigation is to be used to supplement the rainy season. Mr. Forbes concludes thus:

"I do not feel that anybody who believes in American ideals can go to the Philippine Islands, study the work of the American Government there, and come away dissatisfied with the general plan which has been adopted and the results thus far achieved. I do

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not think that anybody can see these people helped step by step on the road to self-government and prosperous development, and not sympathize with what we are doing. I do not believe that any person who believes in the fundamental theories of democracy can find fault with the general effort which is being made to give the individual his rights and a means of maintaining them. The criticisms of those well-wishers of the Filipino who wish to see him advance most rapidly, would probably be that we have gone a little too fast for his own good. It is a case where it is wise to make haste slowly. However that may be, there can be no doubt about the honesty of the purpose and consistency of the policies which have been outlined and followed by the administration through its various officials.

"The record of the Americans in the Philippines is one of which no American need be ashamed. It is a record upon which we need not hesitate to dwell on Independence Day. We have given to people unused and unaccustomed to such privileges, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of opportunity, and freedom of labor. We are casting off the shackles which held down the laboring classes of the Philippines, and, with the laboring classes raised, we are raising all the people to a higher and nobler plane."

ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

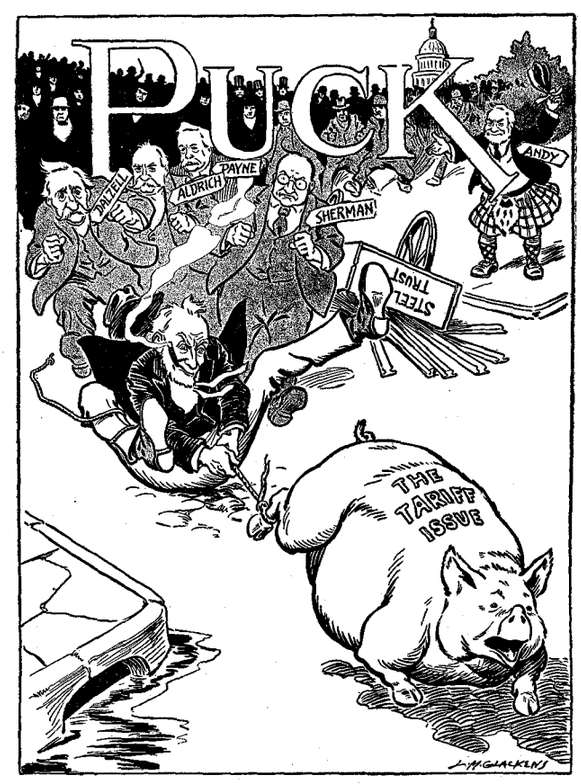
"THE best piece of composition that ever came from President Roosevelt's pen," is the New York *Evening Post's* characterization of the President's eulogy of Lincoln delivered at the birthplace farm, Hodgenville, Ky., on February 12, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Lincoln Memorial Hall. How Lincoln came by his own mastery of English style has always been something of a mystery. "But it would now appear," remarks *The Post*, "that he not only had style himself, but is sometimes able to provoke it in others." Coupling Washington and Lincoln, Mr. Roosevelt says of them: "There have been other men as great, and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great." Each possest, together with "all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character," all the strong qualities commonly exhibited, to the exclusion of those gentler virtues, by the "towering masters of mankind." Lincoln's career he summarizes in the following poignant sentences:

"This rail-splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the Republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever."

Lincoln had in him, Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say, "all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal."

KEEPING THINGS STIRRED UP.

UNCLE SAM: "I wish that pesky crank would let those bees alone. They make the team crazy. At this rate I'll never get my plowing done." —Scott in the *American Economist*.



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THE RUNAWAY.

—Glackens in *Puck*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE TARIFF DISTURBANCE.

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RURAL NEEDS DISCOVERED BY THE COMMISSION

SENSIBLE and suggestive, even if not holding out the promise of any very immediate results, agree the press, is the report of President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission. The three great general needs of country life, as discovered by the commission and summarized by the President in a special message to Congress, are as follows:

"First, effective cooperation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business.

"Second, a new kind of schools in the country, which shall teach the children as much outdoors as indoors and perhaps more, so that they will prepare for country life, and not, as at present, mainly for life in town.

"Third, better means of communication, including good roads and a parcels post, which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

"To these may well be added better sanitation; for easily preventable diseases hold several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health."

On the first need, that of organization, the report lays greatest stress. While admitting that "there has never been a time when the American farmer was as well off as he is to-day," the commission finds nevertheless that "agriculture is not commercially as profitable as it is entitled to be for the labor and energy that the farmer expends and the risks that he assumes," and that "the social conditions in the open country are far short of their possibilities." The conclusions of the commission are based upon thirty public hearings, at which farmers and farmers' wives from forty States attended, and upon the answers to 130,000 sets of questions sent out through the Department of Agriculture. On the subject of organization and cooperation the President says:

"Where farmers are organized cooperatively they not only avail themselves much more readily of business opportunities and improved methods, but it is found that the organizations which bring them together in the work of their lives are used also for social and intellectual advancement.

"The cooperative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan."

This, comments the New York *Globe*, "is a direct and forthright instigation to collective bargaining"—a suggestion which some years ago "would have provoked bitter opposition." *The Globe* goes on to say:

"To-day no quarrel will be had with the theory of it, whatever fault may be found from the standpoint of practicality. The principle of combination and cooperation is hailed to-day as of universal applicability. . . . . .

"Yet the farmers have not been without organization. One of the most important chapters in American industrial history—the period of granger legislation—was due to the pressure brought to bear by the grangers. Farmers have both felt the incentive to combine and have known how to make their combinations effective in the pursuit of political and legislative ends. Their failure spontaneously to take similar action—or to effect similar organization—for the purpose of buying and selling does not mean necessarily that they have not felt the desirability of such organization. It may mean that thus far there have been too many difficulties in the way to make such organizations of any value."

Nowhere has cooperation been more successful than among farmers abroad, says the New York *Evening Mail*, which thinks it "peculiarly fitted for agricultural communities." The Washington *Times* foresees that cooperation and the parcels post would spell "the decadence of the country town." Thus:

"The parcels post means that orders may be sent to the city and filled, cheaply, conveniently, satisfactorily. The extension of cooperation means that the cooperative societies will everywhere be doing what they are now doing in a few places—emancipating themselves from the exactions of the limited market of the country town; from the 'grain-buyers' ring,' which every country town used to know, from the agreement among the little group of 'general stores' at the county-seat town, from the limitations of the meager market in which they were compelled to turn in their 'butter and eggs and chickens,' and take out a poor equivalent 'in trade.' It means putting the farmers' business on a new basis, and bringing him to the greater market for both his sales and his purchases.

"All this means an end to much of the importance, commercially and socially, of the country town. Add to this the improvement of the country schools, by process of consolidation, grading, and free transportation of pupils to and from them, and the village will find its excuse for existence largely gone.

"The real question, then, is whether the country town is worth saving; whether the business it does costs too much in the doing; whether it is a mere middle factor, a consumer of more than it produces. This view of the country town has long been held, and it is certain that the most enlightened thought tends toward methods that mean its destruction."

The problem of the tenant or journeyman farmer, says the New York *Evening Post*, is not sufficiently taken into account by the commission. On this point we read:

"Were the journeyman farmer rare, he might be overlooked; but for the past twenty years he has been multiplying at a rate that, if not alarming, is surely noteworthy. In 1880, 25.5 per cent. of our farms were leased to tenants; in 1900, 35.3 per cent.; and to-day, because of the recent huge increase of Italian market gardeners in suburban zones, perhaps 40 per cent. is a fair estimate. . . . . .

"In a dozen ways, the tenant farmer hinders the betterment of his community. He is a tramp—an honorable one, to be sure, but still a tramp, with all the habits of a tramp. He remains only a short time in one place, American farm-leases being, unlike those in Europe, of short duration. Why, then, should he go down into his pocket for macadam roads, a new schoolhouse, a village library, and all the rest? What does he care about sterilized wells and sanitary pig-stys? Let the landlord look after such frills, if he wants them. What chances are there of more 'voluntary organized effort' among farmers when this spirit shows itself in a third of their number? Interest in local affairs can never be stronger than the ties which bind the farmer to the community. . . . . .

"The man who rents would gladly buy his own farm if he could; and, if he bought, he would lend a willing ear to expert advisers and join his neighbors, to the limit of his purse, in bettering community life. But the best farms are either held at top figures, or else only rented; good land is rising in price; and if he would borrow to buy it, he must pay the same interest rate and accede to the same terms as the city investor of like financial standing. Europe discovered this long before the Roosevelt commission was born, and solved the problem by founding agricultural banks which get capital from the State at a nominal rate—or without interest, as in France—and lend, at 3 per cent. or thereabouts, sums up to 75 per cent. of the value of the land or equipment which the farmer would buy."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LOUD demands for a seven-hour day—and they call it the labor movement?—*Boston Transcript.*

NEVADA, which wants to dictate the nation's foreign policy, cast 23,313 votes at the last election.—*Chicago News.*

THIS is the month in which to remember Abraham Lincoln. Politicians at Springfield please take notice.—*Chicago News.*

NOT that we fear the Japs, but we would surrender the legislature itself rather than start R. P. Hobson to talking again.—*Los Angeles Express.*

IF all the digs at the Panama Canal could materialize into dirt-shoveling, the isthmian waterway would be finished by July 4, with several days to spare.—*New Haven Palladium.*

CONGRESS has officially decided to call the Panama canal "The Panama Canal." How it must have made Congress' head ache to think of such an appropriate name.—*Toledo Blade.*

AND now we are told that it was the mosquito that knocked the French out of business in Panama. The bills this country has to meet are different, but equally annoying.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

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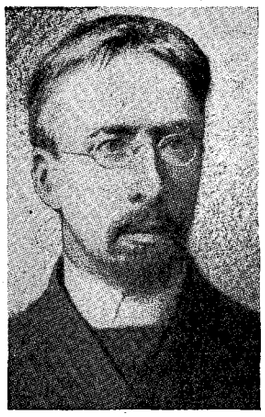
A RUSSIAN PRODIGY OF TURPITUDE

THE wildest and most fantastic inventions of Eugene Sue, Alexandre Dumas, or Gaboriau have been eclipsed by the disclosures recently made in the Paris papers with regard to the "hideous" and "mysterious" operations of the Russian police. We have here revealed "a mercenary monster" declared to be unparalleled in depravity by any of the dark and sinister figures which have recently passed over the stage of Russian history.

As detailed in the European press the circumstances of this strange case are as follows: A member of the Russian Socialist Union of that extreme class who look upon violence as the most powerful instrument of reform and aim at assassinating powerful members of the bureaucracy, has recently denounced another member as an *agent provocateur* of the police. The *agent provocateur* is a man who incites his comrades to deeds of violence and then delivers them into the hands of the authorities. The treacherous spy in this instance is a civil engineer, named Eugène Phillipovitch Azeff. "These fighting revolutionists, ever ready with the bomb, the pistol, and the knife," says Mr. Jaurès in the *Humanité* (Paris), "have been obliged to ask themselves the terrible question—'Had not their party for seven years been a mere puppet in the hands of the police officers of the Czar, and an involuntary instrument of the criminal coterie who create and sustain the autocracy?'"



BOURTSEFF,
Who discovered the frightful rôle played by Azeff and denounced him to his fellow Socialists.

AZEFF,
The Russian police spy who posed as a leader of the revolutionists in order to send them to the gallows.

The person who found out the machinations of Azeff is a certain Bourtseff, who at last succeeded in bringing Azeff's case before the revolutionary tribunal. Before they could come to a decision Azeff fled and is now believed to be in Russia. According to Bourtseff, speaking to a representative of the *Humanité:*

"The part played by this devil incarnate extended to every conspicuous tragedy of our revolution, and the number of his victims, young men and girls, old men and women, dispatched by him to the gallows, the knout, or to Siberia, can not be calculated."

Azeff was particular, says Bourtseff, in procuring the execution as traitors of those miserable creatures who, he thought, were beginning to suspect his real character. Azeff kept the police busy with the contemplated crimes of his party. The assassination of the dictator Plehve, the murder of the Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Sergius, Governor-General of Moscow, the unsuccessful assaults on the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Vladimir, on General Trepoff, and on the Czar himself, were engineered by Azeff, says his accuser Bourtseff, and of course made known beforehand to the police.

The same witness affirmed that "the greatest *agent provocateur* of his age" was set to work for the death of Alexis because the court faction to which the Grand Duke belonged were plotting the dethronement of the Czar as a man "too weak" and "too liberal" in dealing with the revolutionary crisis. According to the *Intransigeant* (Paris) every Russian revolutionist in the French capital declares that Azeff can not escape the fate of Gapon, who played the same rôle with brief success. Says a Russian "student" and of course a Socialist, interviewed by a French journalist:

"The wretched spy [Azeff] received annually 100,000 francs [$20,000] from the Russian Government. He was a short, fat man, with long unkempt hair. He associated with us, and we believed in him. From the first day he came among us this wonderful plotter, this genial schemer, sold his brethren, and betrayed women into the hands of jailers and hangmen. He incited us to acts of violence, in the interest of the Government."

The Vienna press are inclined to look upon the "revelations" of the Paris papers as little more than canards, and the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks:

"The 'revelations' concerning the *agent provocateur* Azeff have produced a profound sensation even in Russia, but their indirect consequences are most to be regretted. Not less than seven Russian newspapers which printed these Paris revelations have been suspended and fined from 300 to 1,000 rubles. Yet these papers did not print the items as true or even probable. . . . Indeed, the greatest caution ought to be observed in accepting these reports of the Parisian papers. The Russian police have too many sins already upon their conscience to warrant our further loading them with imputations of this terrible character. It is to be wished in the interests of pure history that people would leave off perplexing themselves with these dark and enigmatic tales of the Russian revolution."

CANADIAN IRE AT THE NEW TREATY

BITTER resentment marks the comment of the general Canadian press on the Waterways Treaty recently signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador James Bryce, of Great Britain. We give an outline of the document at the end of this article. Canada is being robbed of her rights by this feat of American diplomacy, we are told, and her interests have been sacrificed. Loud is the indignation exprest in the Canadian Senate, and echoed by the newspapers at the act of the British Government in making and legalizing a treaty in whose provisions Canada is so vitally interested, without consulting the Canadian Parliament. The old complaint is made that the Imperial authorities are sacrificing the colonies in order to please the United States. It is also hinted that the Canadian Liberal Government has been treacherously playing into our hands. Opposition papers insist on this point. Thus we read in the Conservative Ottawa *Citizen:*

"It may be taken for granted that the real point aimed at, so far as the United States is concerned, has been the acquiring of a control of the Canadian right of development for hydroelectric purposes on our side of the cataract. If the details which have leaked out are authentic, the United States has been admirably successful in its efforts. It remains to be seen whether the Government of Canada has been a consenting party to this latest triumph of American diplomacy. . . . . .

"So far as known at the present time Canadian interests have been sacrificed. Presumably we will have to await the opening of Parliament to discover whether the sacrifice was consummated with the connivance of our own Government, or whether it did its duty by strongly tho unavailingly protesting against what every Canadian will regard as one more surrender of Canadian rights to the neighboring Republic."

The Toronto *Telegram* (Independent) also speaks of the treaty as "sacrificing the rights of Canada," and the Winnipeg *Telegram* (Conservative) observes:

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"It appears to be one of those bargains in which the diplomacy of the United States takes such peculiar delight. United States enterprise, having done virtually all that it can do to destroy the amenity of the Niagara Falls, of whose waters the United States controls 20 per cent., the Government pledges itself that nothing

JUST THE RIGHT WEATHER FOR GOING AWAY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

more shall be permitted. In return for this generous concession Canada, having done virtually nothing to injure the amenity of the Falls, of whose waters Canada controls 80 per cent., agrees to do no more. Thus are the Falls preserved, and United States diplomacy takes the credit while Canada foots the bill."

The idea that the United States in claiming to safeguard the scenery or "amenity" of the Falls is acting insincerely is scouted, however, by the Hamilton *Times* (Liberal), and laughed at by the Toronto *Daily Star* (Independent), which declares:

"That the notion of preserving the scenic beauty of the Falls is a Yankee device for defrauding Canada, is a curious contention in view of the fact that the prime mover in the matter of preserving the beauties of the Falls was Lord Dufferin, and that the State of New York and the Province of Ontario have been cooperating for this purpose for many years."

The same paper in another editorial makes a more important charge against the British Government for passing a treaty without consulting the Canadian Parliament, and cites the example of the United States Government, as follows:

"Why should Canada be bound to accept any such treaty without it being passed upon by the Canadian Parliament? In the United States no international agreement becomes effective until it has been approved by the national Senate This constitutional provision has at times made the work of negotiation difficult, but it is a wise one, nevertheless It is a recognition of the fact that treaty-making is the business of a whole people, as represented by their Parliament, and not the exclusive prerogative of governments."

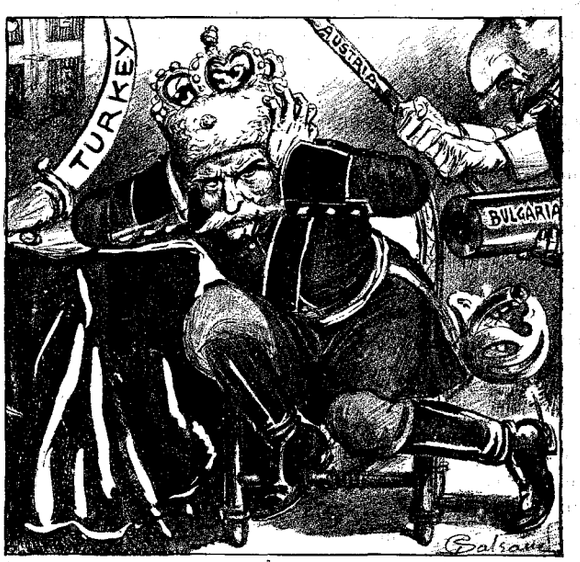
In answering this objection the London *Times* declares that the advantage is by no means altogether on the side of America's method of treaty-making, and shows how Canada herself recently experienced the benefits of the one-man power in adjusting international difficulties. To quote this journal:

"It would need a powerful special pleader to maintain that the diplomacy of the United States is not greatly handicapped in comparison by the constitutional checks which divide the treaty-making power between the Senate and the President. Canadians have a recent instance of what a representative of the Dominion is able to effect, with the support of Imperial diplomacy, in the striking success of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan. The results of that mission, we venture to think, will bear comparison with efforts designed to the same end by the United States."

The provisions of the treaty may be briefly summarized as follows:

It provides for the settlement of all controversies which arise between the two countries by a joint high commission of six members, three from each country. It settles all waterways controversies, such as the question of power at Niagara Falls, the navigation of the St. John's River between Maine and New Brunswick, the use of water for reclamation purposes along the border and near the Milk and the St. Mary rivers, and decides questions of navigation on the Great Lakes. Its settlement of the Niagara Falls problem is regarded as probably the most important feature. This problem has been a cause of friction for a long time, and altho both countries have repeatedly tried by legislation to decide the matter definitely, a settlement has never been reached. The establishment of the commission will most likely preclude the possibility of further disagreements between the two countries in their relations along the border, and the treaty itself is one that has long been hoped for by those who have taken an interest in relations with Canada. To some extent the treaty will supersede the work of the International Waterways Commission, made up of representatives of the United States and Canada, whose duties include the settlement of the location of that portion of the international boundary between the United States and Canada passing through the Great Lakes system.

A DECREPIT MARS.
The best assurance of peace in the Balkans.
—*Jugend* (Munich).



PETER'S PICKLE.
The King of Servia is not so eager for war as he was.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

BALKAN BLUSTER REACHING ITS USUAL FINISH.

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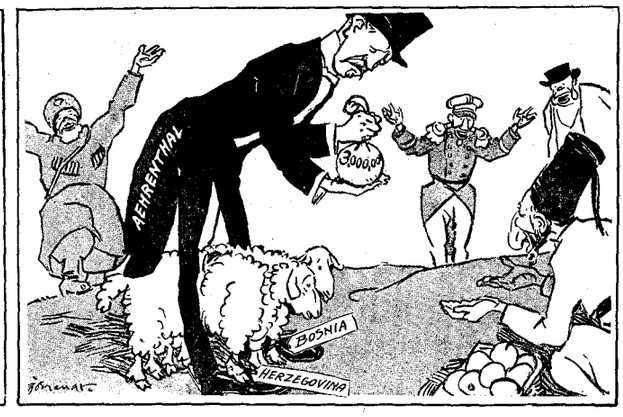
TURKEY—"He's stolen my sheep! Stop, thief!"



AEHRENTHAL—"Well, I will pay you half what they are worth."
ALL—"Long life to Aehrenthal!"

THE AUSTRIAN SHEEP-STEALER. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PEKING HELD BY FOREIGN TROOPS

IT is not generally known that the Chinese capital is at the present moment practically occupied by foreign military forces. The indifference of China has been such that these garrisons have been allowed to hold the capital and its seaport ever since the Boxer rebellion in 1900. Indeed, the great question among Chinese patriots of to-day is how China is to cast off the incubus and rid her cities of the 6,000 disciplined foreigners who hold her by the throat. It is this question which gives so much significance to the recent dismissal of Yuan Shih-Kai. That patriotic viceroy was bent on raising an army which should keep China for the Chinese. He acted in the true spirit of a reformer, until he became the victim of a reactionary plot whose real motives are not yet fully known.

In 1902 this viceroy was granted 6,000,000 taels a year to be expended on the training of his new army. This marked a new era in the military history of China, and was the beginning of her earnest efforts to rehabilitate her huge, unwieldy military forces after the modern method. The task may well be called heroic, for the old army, or, more appropriately, armies, of the Celestial Empire numbered 650,178 men, each province having a separate force at the disposal of its governor. These various forces, differing in origin, constitution, and control, had no mutual cohesion. In spite of the difficulties attending the remodeling of such an army, Yuan Shih-Kai was enabled to enroll a body of men armed and trained after a European model. The grand maneuvers held at the walled city of Hochien, not very far from Peking, in the autumn of 1905, called forth universal admiration. The fine condition of efficiency and discipline in the new army was palpable. At that time China had some six divisions, all trained after modern methods; to-day there are about eleven divisions, of which six are stationed in North China, while the remainder are distributed among several southern provinces. It is China's plan to complete the reorganization of her military power by 1922, when she will have 36 divisions, which will include some 500,000 officers and men.

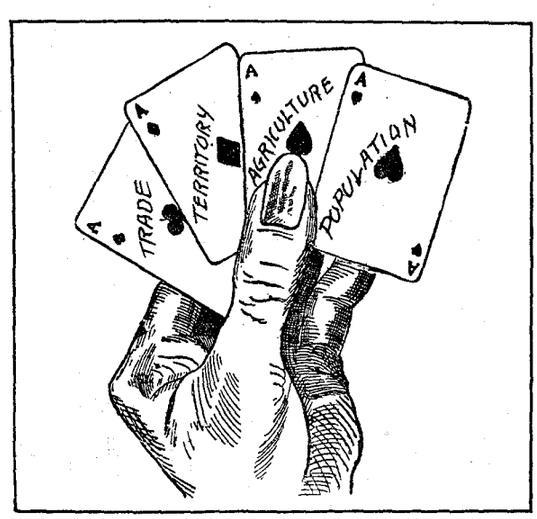
With these introductory remarks, the *Yen-jin* (literally, the "Dust of Peking"), a monthly magazine published in Peking by a coterie of Japanese scholars, editorially goes on to describe the strength of the foreign military forces at present maintained in China. While fully recognizing the remarkable success with which China's military reforms have been crowned, the editor believes nevertheless that the country's internal condition is not yet such as to justify the withdrawal of all the garrisons which the Powers have maintained in China since the never-to-be forgotten tragedy caused by the Boxers. "The winter of the reaction seems to be nearing an end, but the summer of reform is not yet at hand. To-day we are enjoying peace, and yet no one knows what may happen to-morrow—so great is the apprehension of the foreign population in China, whose memory of the terrible massacre of 1900 is still fresh in their minds." To quote the words of the *Yen-jin:*

"Early last year Japan made it known that she would reduce her force in China. She has already carried out her intentions to some extent. Following Japan's example, other Powers, and especially Russia, proposed the curtailment of their military strength in China, but the demise of the Dowager Empress and the Emperor created so much unrest throughout the Empire that they considered it advisable to postpone making any change."

It will be noted that the article we are citing was written before the removal of Yuan Shih-Kai, the organizer of the new army. The following table shows the comparative strength of foreign forces in China:

	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.
Japan	62	1,086	United States	4	123
England	119	2,006	Italy	10	219
France	63	1,164	Austria	8	213
Russia	4	113	Belgium	1	20
Germany	31	725	Holland	1	29
Total				303	5,698

Entering into details, the writer informs us that by far the greatest portion of the above forces are stationed in Peking, Tien-tsin, and Shan-hai-kwan, where the Great Wall comes down to the sea. Thus, in Peking, Japan has 12 officers and 300 men; England, 11 officers and 261 men; France, 7 officers and 151 men; Russia, 3 officers and 103 men; Germany, 13 officers and 310 men; the



CHINA HOLDS ALL THE ACES—IF SHE ONLY KNEW IT.
—Shanghai *Saturday Review.*

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United States, 4 officers and 123 men; Italy, 10 officers and 207 men; Austria, 6 officers and 175 men. In Tien-tsin, Japan has 42 officers and 630 men; Great Britain, 64 officers and 750 men; France, 41 officers and 716 men; Germany, 17 officers and 387 men. The foreign forces stationed in Shan-hai-kwan are as follows: Japan, 8 officers, 140 men; England, 20 officers, 439 men; France, 4 officers, 86 men. The remainder is distributed in small numbers among Chin-wang-tao, Tong-shan, Ru-tai, Tang-ku, and Kun-liang-cheng. It is further remarked that of the 119 British officers, 68 are native Indians, while the 2,006 British privates include 1,496 Indians.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF OUR NEGRO PROBLEM

THAT there will be no colored question in the United States in twenty years, and that the difficulties of the problem at present are aggravated by the ignorance and prejudices of the Southern whites is the view of Sir Harry Johnston, an experienced British colonial administrator who has studied the black race both in Africa and on this continent. He believes in their capacity as civilized, educated, and useful members of a white republic. The Southern white people have not sufficiently considered these points, he thinks, and we read in his summary of his investigations in the London *Times:*

"'The negro is destined to be nothing but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water' is the parrot-cry that each untraveled, ignorant white Southern politician utters oratorically and in the press. Fortunately, there are many thousand sane, educated, far-sighted white men and women in the South who know better. And all the time this stale nonsense is being repeated there are negro doctors, electricians, botanists, agronomists, musicians, poets, preachers, teachers, lawyers, architects, masons, cabinet-makers, mechanicians, and chemists at work giving the lie to this worn-out expression."

He points out finally what he considers to lie at the foundation of all the excited discussion of the negro question, and he tells us in plain words:

"It is the Southern white man and woman who require a better education almost more than the negro. The far-reaching, magnificently modern culture of the Northern and Northeastern States needs no praise from me; and I have no personal experience of the West. But, putting aside the *fine fleur* of intelligence which, of course, is present in individuals all over the South and Center, I must confess I was astonished at the childish ignorance, manifested both in the press and on the platform, which characterizes the Southern and Central States in all matters but those immediately concerning the borough or the plantation. And it is a self-satisfied ignorance, one that boasts that the affairs of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania are of no importance to the citizens of America. It is this narrow, eminently provincial intellect (often unhappily permeating State governments, Federal Congress, and Senate) that causes all the trouble and exacerbation over the negro question, as over any general, far-reaching proposition such as plans for the preservation of forests, the improvement of internal waterways and roads, or the intelligent conduct of State, Federal, and foreign relations.

"When the South closes down all stale discussion of that indefensible Civil War and matches the physical beauty and vigor of its white population with an equally high mental development, the negro problem in the United States will be finally solved and kept in a state of solution—assuming, of course, that the negro likewise continues to advance on the lines laid down by the white and colored teachers of Tuskegee and Hampton."

The Times editorially comments on these remarks and says that President Roosevelt has taken the right path in regarding the issue as a moral one. Thus we read:

"The optimistic view taken by Sir Harry Johnston of the progress he has noted is significant when it comes from a man of his authority. The difference between the negro in America and his brother in Africa may not be conspicuous; but it is, at any rate, a difference, the existence of which has not, we believe, been hitherto appreciated fully. This consideration, together with evidence that the gravest charges brought against the Southern negro are sometimes exaggerated and sometimes untrue, offers a basis for argument, and something more. If we are to accept the views of President Roosevelt as an expression of the best opinion in the United States, the American people are determined to treat their negro fellow citizens not only according to the guidance of history, but also according to the light of conscience. The negro problem can not be narrowed down into a purely political issue. Like every great political issue, it is also a moral issue."

This writer has confirmed not only President Roosevelt's view but that of every Englishman, declares the London *Spectator*, in which we find the following comment:

"Sir Harry Johnston, who as administrator and scientific observer has watched the negro carefully in Africa, tells us that the assumption by the Southern States of America that the negro is 'a hopeless proposition' is based on no just evidence of any kind, that it is in fact wild prejudice, and that the effect of civilized surroundings on the American negro is a recognizable improvement in the racial type. This type in America has higher moral and intellectual faculties than the original stock to be found in Africa, and these might easily be made higher still by humane and reasonable treatment. This conclusion is, of course, only in accordance with the long-established feelings and beliefs of Englishmen, but it is a satisfaction to have them encouraged and confirmed by so competent a witness as Sir Harry Johnston."

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS IN ENGLAND—America has more than once paid a bitter price for its proud boast of being the refuge for the opprest of all nations, when some unbalanced immigrant has tried to right imaginary wrongs with bomb and bullet. Now that England has had a slight taste of the same thing the British press are thrown into a panic and talk of closing their ports to the miserable refugees from Russian oppression. The London *Times* speaks of these outrages as "amazing," and as being "singularly rare, if not entirely without parallel, in a civilized country." Two Russian immigrants in Tottenham, on the northeastern outskirts of London, attempted highway robbery with loaded revolvers. One of them shot dead a policeman and a boy, while another of the desperadoes was in turned killed by a shot from a policeman's revolver. They are credited with being members of a Russian revolutionary party, and the fact of their being aliens has called from the London press a warning against harboring such men in England and a suggestion that the danger of such outrages being repeated be avoided by a rigid application of the Aliens Act. The following is the editorial comment of *The Times:*

"This type of crime is fortunately not indigenous; but evil example is potent, and the permitted presence in our midst of the worst types of foreign criminality certainly has dangers of its own, which this outrage, together with a perceptible increase in the use of the revolver by our own criminal classes, may perhaps bring home more clearly to the minds of Englishmen."

More explicit is the demand which the London *Daily Mail* makes in the following terms: "The time has come to make a clean sweep of these foreign criminals and to treat them as what they are, the enemies of the human race."

The Saturday Review (London) actually points to the Russian Government as wiser than the English authorities in their treatment of such men, and tells us:

"After Tottenham the views of good English people on making Great Britain the rendezvous of all the murderers, robbers, and blackguards of the Continent who call themselves political refugees are likely to change very suddenly and very completely."

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IS SUDDEN DEATH HEREDITARY?

"HEART-DISEASE" is often mistakenly given as the cause of sudden deaths. Much more frequent, and also more mysterious, if we may credit a recent study by two French investigators, are deaths due to what they call a "sudden-death diathesis" or constitutional tendency, which may manifest itself in various ways. This tendency is indubitably inherited, running through the same families for generation upon generation, so that member after member perishes suddenly and strangely. In many cases these people are suffocated by a quick and odd swelling of the throat. Says a contributor to *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), in an article entitled "Sudden Death and Heredity":

"The idea of the hereditary transmission of disease has been much modified in these last years. In the case of all maladies in which microbian action has been demonstrated, or even suspected, the notion of contagion has superseded that of heredity. It is thus with tuberculosis. Laboratory experiment has shown that it is inoculable, and clinical medicine has recognized the rôle of contagion in its propagation.

"This rôle, however, is not exclusive. Subjected to the same conditions of environment and possible contagion, some subjects become tuberculous, while others are completely refractory, or, if they are attacked, suffer slightly and are rapidly cured. In the face of these facts, it has been necessary to admit a certain degree of predisposition, acquired or hereditary, to render contamination possible. It would be the same for cancer, if its contagious character should ever be convincingly demonstrated.

"In the case of nervous maladies and certain malformations, heredity is not doubtful; there are families over which hereditary insanity or epilepsy impends, and which, in a series of generations, always have at least one of their members a victim of the cruel neurosis. . . . Deafness, certain forms of amaurosis, gout, and diabetes are also hereditary.

"A Genevese physician, Dr. Rapin, has described, under the head of 'familial angioneuroses,' divers manifestations of a gouty constitution that are met hereditarily in certain families.

"The elements of this morbid state may be divided into major or cardinal symptoms—nettle-rash, headache, asthma, digestive disorders—and into minor or secondary symptoms—nose-bleed, sneezing-fits, sensitiveness to stings, inability to wear woolen clothing, constipation, etc. In reality all these symptoms are of equal value."

To these symptoms Dr. Rapin adds a peculiar swelling that was first described twenty years ago and has since been known as "Quincke's disease." It comes on suddenly, may involve an entire limb, and lasts for minutes or hours. This "acute edema," as it is also called, is usually harmless, but when the location is near the windpipe, it may kill by suffocation. It appears that many cases of sudden death, of which we have record, may be referred to this cause, and as the constitutional trouble noted by Dr. Rapin is hereditary, we sometimes find that cases of sudden death appear in the same family, generation after generation. He gives an account of a German family in which, of twelve persons, comprizing four generations, nine were attacked thus, with six deaths. In the region where these people lived, the disease to which they have succumbed is known by the name of their family. We read further:

"Sudden death is very often unexplained. It attacks certain persons without apparent malady, without swelling of the throat, without rupture of the blood-vessels or pain in the heart. The disposition to death of this kind is also hereditary in certain families.

"Messrs. Gilbert and Baudonin have called attention to these little known and imperfectly explained cases of persons who die suddenly, with or without a series of warning faints. The reason for their unexpected end should not be sought in some non-existent lesion of the heart, but in an hereditary predisposition, which may be recognized by investigation of the family line. There is in such cases a sort of constitutional tendency to sudden death.

"Such persons are sometimes affected with fainting-fits. Many of them, knowing how their ancestors died, sadly await the fate that lies before them. We have seen, say Gilbert and Baudonin, unfortunate people in poignant anguish, in continual terror of an end like that of their relatives. An invalid, who had lost his father and brother by sudden death, lived, after the death of the second, in incessant fear. 'I have my father's heart,' said another, a woman, 'and I shall die like him.' It has been said, in regard to certain maladies, epilepsy in particular, that some families seem marked with a curse, and that heredity weighs upon them like ancient Fate. This applies with exactness to the constitutional tendency to sudden death.

"By this tendency we may perchance explain some of the mysterious deaths of which history and legend are both full.

"Perhaps, however, it would be well not to lay undue emphasis on such an explanation as this; it would be too tempting to our friends the poisoners, who are experts at bringing on sudden death, and who have no need of such encouragement and such hope of impunity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DOES POOR GOLF MEAN POOR HEALTH?

A British authority informs us that a poor game tends to make the player thin and gloomy.

DANGERS OF BUMBLE-PUPPY GOLF

THE expectation that golf is to succeed tennis as the White-House game during the next administration at Washington gives point to an editorial in *The Lancet* (London, January 23), in which the question is raised whether golf is a healthy exercise for both mind and body in every case. The writer concludes that if the health-seeker plays a poor game—described by Mr. Taft in his own case as "bumblepuppy golf"—the worry and irritation of it may do him more harm than good. We read:

"The advantages of an outdoor sport because it is outdoor are obvious, and one fact indisputably in favor of golf is that it entails exercise in the fresh air. The physical needs of the body may receive, therefore, a healthy stimulus, but it avails little if also the mind is not simultaneously attuned to a like condition of well-being. There are not a few individuals who worry needlessly over trifling matters, who would be glad enough to put a good complexion on things, but their disposition seems to render it difficult. Others are of an exceedingly irritable turn of mind and if all does not go well they are made miserable. It is doubtful whether such people derive any good from golf when the game does not go smoothly with them, and golf is *par excellence* a game which

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presents often enough a number of irritating disappointments. The man who has had a worrying week in the ordinary pursuit of his business or profession will be found trying to seek relief in a round of golf at the week-end, only to discover that he is 'off his game.' If he takes his failure to play a good game to heart it is doubtful whether his health gains very much. He has had, it is true, the advantage of a change of scene and occupation and has lived for a while in a healthier atmosphere, and if he had only been satisfied with his game all these things would have conspired to send him back to his work cheered and braced up. But he may play very badly and become unduly worried thereat."

A game calculated to increase the irritability due to a trying week's work can hardly be said to be recreative, the writer thinks, at all events to the mind. The disadvantage, therefore, of golf as a mental relief as well as a physical recreation is that it may ruffle rather than soothe the feelings. To quote further:

"The fact is, golf is a game of skill and precision and bristles with so many niceties that it requires considerable mental attention, and unless success attends a good many strokes the feeling of irritation becomes very real, and after a round freely interspersed with foozled tee shots and taking the grass badly the conclusion is reached that golf is a disappointing game. Such a performance may have some disciplinary result, but it does not make for even temper or for peace of mind, and an exercise involving no particular skill, such as walking or cycling, would in such cases be far better. The game of golf, if it does not go smoothly, presents so many points of analogy with the tiresome eventualities of life that there can be little doubt that persons of an irritable, gloomy, and worrying disposition would be better if they did not seek their recreation on the links."

A THREE-COLOR STEREOPTICON

THE so-called "three-color process," which is at the bottom of all practical methods for producing photographic pictures in natural color, whether they are half-tone reproductions for book illustration, transparencies, or lantern-slides, has been greatly simplified for throwing pictures on a screen, by André Chéron, a French inventor, who describes his apparatus in *La Nature* (Paris, January 9). The process, in its many applications, always involves the taking of three photographs, through three different screens of colored glass, representing the primary tints. The results, when combined or superposed, show the objects in their natural colors. In Chéron's device, the three pictures are taken simultaneously on the same plate and the camera is utilized as a projection-apparatus for combining them into one color-picture on the white surface where they are viewed by the spectators. Says Mr. Chéron:

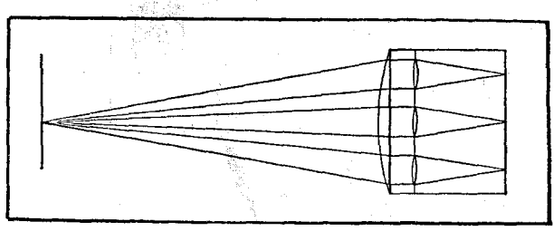
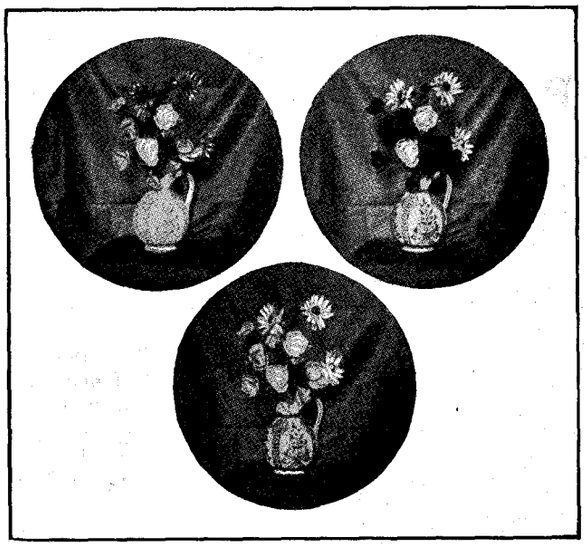
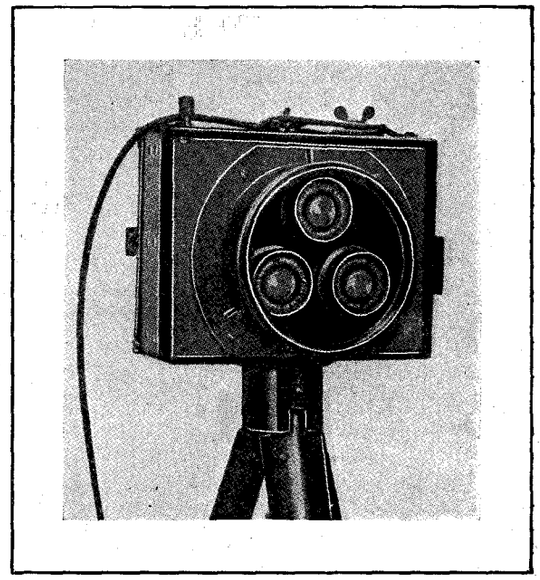


DIAGRAM SHOWING COURSE OF RAYS WHERE COLOR-PICTURES ARE PROJECTED.



TRIPLE PRINT MADE ON ONE PLATE TO GIVE A PROJECTION IN COLORS.



CAMERA WITH THREE OBJECT-LENSES FOR COLOR-WORK.

"Since the appearance of polychrome photographic plates giving the fine results that every one has seen, it may be said that color-photography has entered the domain of the practical. Nevertheless, despite the degree of perfection now attained by the makers, their process is in some ways objectionable, owing to the high price of the plates, to the difficulty of reproducing them, and also to their feeble luminosity, which makes it hard to throw them on a screen, even with a 40-ampere electric arc.

"The process about to be described has the defect, it is true, of giving no direct color-picture, but it enables us to utilize the ordinary orthochromatic plates of commerce, it requires no special manipulation, and it makes possible the reproduction of an indefinite number of positives which may be projected in colors with a simple Welsbach burner, an alcohol incandescent lamp, or a small electric arc."

The writer says that the process consists essentially in taking simultaneously, through three trichromic screens, properly selected, three views of the same object, on the same plate, and with the same exposure, which may be quite short. These images are then superposed automatically on a projection screen, by means of an extremely simple optical arrangement. The apparatus is composed of a small camera divided into three compartments arranged triangularly. In front are three object-lenses of precisely equal focus, corresponding to the three compartments and provided each with a color-screen for trichromic selection. Further:

"When it is desired to photograph an object at a short distance, a lens of the proper focus is fitted into a ring that surrounds all three objectives. . . . . .

"To project the views, a positive is inserted in the place occupied by the negative, and the apparatus is suitably illuminated from behind. Then, in the ring that surrounds the three objectives, a lens is fitted that concentrates and automatically superposes the three images on a projection-screen placed at the proper distance.

"Projections made by this process are of course less brilliant than those in black-and-white, because of the absorption in the selective screens; but it is easy to see that this loss of light is largely compensated by the superposition on the projection-screen of the three images, whose intensities are thus added.

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"On the other hand, we must recognize that the interposition of simple lenses in front of the objectives brings about a certain amount of aberration. This is practically the same, and quite as negligible, as those produced by 'portrait attachments,' and the like, in small cameras. A more serious fault consists in a certain displacement of points in front of the focal plane or behind it . . . but I believe that this may be considerably reduced by the use of objectives of longer focus, and in any case the fault is of little importance when the pictures, as is usual with projections, are viewed from a considerable distance.

"Because of the simplicity of its arrangement, it would seem that the application of this process to the projection of cinematographic views can not be far distant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH-PRESSURE GAS

THE policy of distributing gas at high pressure, now being adopted by many companies, has some interesting features, coming as it does together with the great increase in electric voltage on transmission-lines. High pressure, whether gaseous or electrical, has its advantages and its disadvantages, but the former are now generally considered to outweigh the latter. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"Installations of high-pressure gas are becoming numerous in America. The principal advantage of the system is the smaller size of the conduits, which is also indirectly advantageous because small pipes can be made very strong and almost absolutely tight. In this way a powerful central station may serve numerous localities, including places too small to have separate plants.

"The high-pressure system at San Francisco uses the heavy petroleum-oils of the region, by distillation. . . . Mr. E. C. Jones, the creator of this plant, of which he has had charge since 1905, has taken special care to make the joints tight. . . . Altho the number of leaks due to the high pressure has increased, he estimates that the actual loss of gas is less than in other plants.

"In a distribution where the pressure is normally 20 millimeters [$\frac{4}{5}$ inch] of water, and never exceeds 60 millimeters [$2\frac{2}{5}$ inches], leaks may exist for a long time without giving signs of their existence; the gas is lost in the interstices of the ground or accumulates at certain points. If a leak is sought, the test-paper gives its characteristic reaction along a length of 50 meters [165 feet], without indicating any point exactly; or the paper may react only at a great distance from the leak, or again, long after the leaks have been stopt, the gas-saturated soil may blacken the paper.

"On the other hand, in plants where, as in the suburbs of San Francisco, the pressure varies from 700 to 2,100 grams to the square centimeter, or 7 to 21 meters [22 to 69 feet] of water, every leak manifests itself at once.

"The delivery of illuminating gas at high pressure has also thrown light on an interesting industrial problem. The laws that govern the compression of mixtures of gases and vapors enable us to foresee a diminution of the illuminating power of the gas, due to liquefaction of the light hydrocarbons. Experience confirms this view, but no simple laws have been discovered for calculating the loss at a given pressure. . . . . .

"The condensed liquid that is collected is composed of water, naphthalin, and some benzin, and toluol or benzol. This benzol is the product that gives the gas flame most of its illuminating power. Formerly gas-makers attempted to produce it with the gas and to preserve it, or even to add more, to enrich the gas. To-day, with the general use of incandescent mantles, it suffices to give the gas a high heating power; its flame may even be deprived altogether of free carbon and may consequently give but a feeble light of itself. Nevertheless, at San Francisco, where the contract requires a certain percentage of benzol, it has been found easy to add this constituent to the gas. . . . . .

"If the pressure is increased still further . . . we finally obtain a gas deprived not only of all the hydrocarbons, both light and heavy, of the aromatic series, but also of its sulfur products. Here we have a new plan that may lead to considerable simplification in the physical methods of purifying illuminating-gas. In particular, we may conveniently get rid, in this way, of the naphthalin, which by obstructing the pipes is a continual source of trouble."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MYSTERY OF THE X-RAYS

WHAT are the *x*-rays? This question may be regarded as on the way toward settlement, for there are now only two plausible answers; and probably means will be devised for discriminating between the two before long. Immediately after the discovery of the rays in 1895 almost every one had his own pet theory. Says Dr. G. W. C. Kaye, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):

"Roentgen at first considered the rays to be longitudinal vibrations in the ether; Jaumann modified this conception and added a transverse component; Goldhammer and others preferred to regard the new rays as extremely short transverse vibrations akin to light-waves; Stokes, in 1897, put forward a theory of irregular pulses in the ether; Michelson suggested their identity with ether vortices. Lastly many physicists, including Roentgen himself, were at one time inclined to the view that the rays are flights of material particles differing only from cathode rays in the absence of an electric charge. One by one most of these theories were abandoned as experiment yielded discriminating results, until at the present time we are left with the ether-pulse theory of Stokes, which, modified and elaborated by Sir J. J. Thomson, has received almost universal acceptance, and the 'neutral-pair' theory to which Professor Bragg has recently given his support. . . . . .

"The present position of the *x*-rays is interesting on account of the difference of opinion that prevails as to their nature. The ether-pulse theory regards them as so many individual electromagnetic disturbances, which travel outward through the ether with the speed of light whenever a charged particle has its velocity altered. In the front of each pulse are electric and magnetic forces at right angles to each other and to the direction of propagation. For a pulse to contain much energy the charged particle must be moving with a speed not far from that of light, and the alteration in its motion must be effected very suddenly.

"On the neutral-pair theory the Roentgen rays consist of pairs or doublets made up of a positive and an equal negative charge, which possess rotational and a high translational velocity.

"Both theories account for the penetrating abilities of the rays, their ionizing properties, the lack of deviation in electric and magnetic fields, the absence of refraction, and other special properties. . . . A good deal of the evidence that has been called upon depends on the different results arising out of secondary radiation; it can not, however, yet be said that any of these results are of discriminating value. Accurate indications of velocity and diffraction would be of service, as ether pulses must travel only with the speed of light; material particles could have any speed less than this. No diffraction effects could be expected on the neutral-pair theory. However, the whole question has attracted attention, and we should not have long to wait before some crucial experiments are carried out to a successful conclusion."

OIL FOR WAR-SHIP FUEL

THE use of oil as fuel for the propulsion of war-ships has been engaging the attention of the British Admiralty for some time, and we are told in an article credited to *The Gas Review* by *The Electrician and Mechanic* (Boston, February) that it has recently been decided to establish oil storage-tanks in various parts of the United Kingdom to insure convenient sources of supply. The advantages of oil fuel briefly summarized are economy of space, absence of soot and cinders, elimination of the loss of time consumed in burning down and cleaning fires when coal is used, the ease with which oil can be bunkered, and the quickness with which a full head of steam can be generated. Says the writer of this article:

"The experiments conducted by the Admiralty during the past twelve years were not at first satisfactory, and two adverse reports were made prior to 1902. Since then the tests have been of such a character as to reverse the original judgment of the Admiralty, and it may now be said that the importance of oil fuel is recognized by that body, and that its use will be extended in the future as rapidly as possible.

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"It is claimed that through the use of oil the number of men now required to do the stoking and trimming would be reduced by two-thirds, as the moving and stoking of oil is automatically accomplished by steam-pumps and pipes, instead of by stokers and trimmers, as in the case of coal. While it is difficult with coal fires at full speed to maintain sufficient steam, it has been demonstrated that with oil fuel this difficulty would be overcome, and that when the speed is reduced the boilers are under such perfect control that the safety-valves do not lift."

The oil, it is suggested, could be stored in the double bottom, where the water-ballast is now placed. A great advantage claimed for oil as a naval fuel is the absence of a great volume of black smoke when vessels are speeding—a feature that often serves to give information to the enemy. The writer sketches other superior qualities of oil fuel as follows:

"The evaporative value of oil is much greater than that of coal, so that while 45 cubic feet of bunker space are required for a ton of coal, only 38 cubic feet are needed for a ton of oil. It will readily be seen how significant this difference would be to the great ocean-going steamers, and how much space now set apart in them for the storage of coal would be released for cargo purposes and the accommodation of passengers.

"The British Navy has in service oil-using torpedo-boats with a capacity of 34 knots. One of the drawbacks at the present time to the extensive use of oil fuel at sea is the high cost and the difficulty in many instances of securing it. The cost of oil in Great Britain has no doubt seriously interfered with its adoption for steamships and for a variety of industrial purposes. With a reduction in price the field for its employment would be greatly enlarged."

FAILURE OF A BIG LENS—It has recently been announced that the casting of the great disk, 100 inches in diameter, for the Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson, California, has proved a failure. The working of the glass was nearly finished when it was learned that it contained flaws that made it unfit for telescopic uses. Says *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., February):

"Prof. George E. Hale, the director of the solar observatory on Mt. Wilson, is at a loss to know why the specialists in charge of the casting and the testing of the great lens did not discover its defects before it was shipped from France.

"If the flaws were at all prominent, is it not also a wonder that those who were grinding the lens did not discover them sooner?

"When large lenses are cast and annealed, it sometimes happens that interior parts are left in a state of unequal strain, so that when the constraining outer parts are removed in the process of grinding, the whole lens will fly in pieces like the breaking of a Rupert drop. This once happened when the Clarks were grinding a large lens. But they knew the strained condition of that piece of glass by tests made beforehand, and they would not work it on their own responsibility, but finally did so on the responsibility of others, with the result already stated.

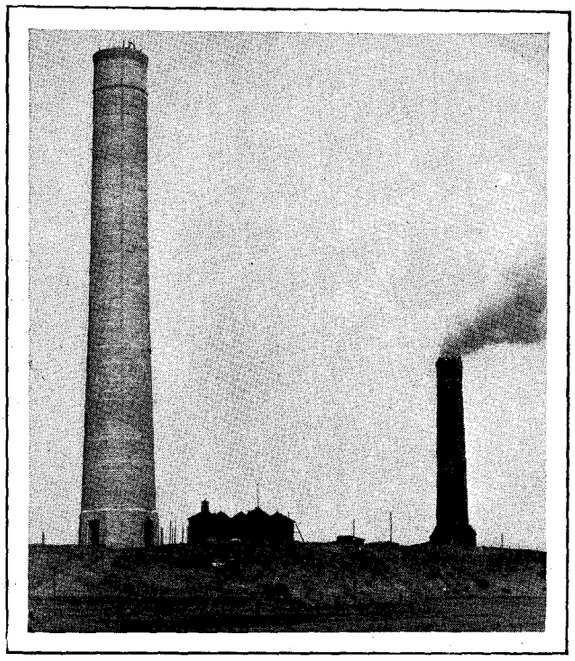
"In the cases of strain well-known tests before grinding begins will detect it, but in the case of flaws and bubbles, if they are not prominent or obtrusive, it is not an easy problem to detect them before the glass is worked near them or the polishing reveals them.

"Professor Hale has decided that a new disk will be necessary, and that the company from which the defective one was purchased will have to stand the loss. This means a delay that will be regretted by astronomers who are interestedly waiting to know what a 100-inch glass can do for their science."

THE WORLD'S TALLEST CHIMNEY

THE world's record for tall chimneys has been broken several times in the past ten years. The present holder of the title, according to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, January 16), is the new structure, 506 feet high, at Great Falls Smelter, Montana, finished on October 23 last. Edwin Higgins, who writes of this chimney in the above-named paper, tells us that additions to the smelter plant in recent years have increased the production of furnace gases, so that at times as much as 2,000,000 cubic feet per minute are made. He says:

"The old chimney is . . . 20 feet in diameter and 185 feet above ground [and] . . . under ordinary conditions its capacity is only about 700,000 cubic feet of gases per minute. This lack of capacity in the old chimney at times caused a serious loss in flue-dust; moreover, its brick-and-mortar construction had exposed it to the action of the acids which formed in wet weather. In consequence of this its interior was badly eaten and disintegrated. Accordingly it was decided to build a new system of flues and a new chimney, the latter to have a capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet of gases per minute at a temperature of 600° F. . . . . .



THE NEW CHIMNEY AND THE OLD.

"As a protection against the corrosive effects of the furnace gases, the chimney is lined with four-inch radial perforated blocks, acid-proof, installed in sections. Acid-proof mortar, made of silicate of soda, asbestos wool, and other ingredients, was used. The chimney was first completed and the lining put in afterward. There is a two-inch air space between the lining and the chimney proper, and every precaution is taken to prevent the gases or metalliferous dust from entering the air space. In laying the cap for the protection of the top of the chimney from the action of acids which might form, special terra-cotta blocks with interlocking sections for the joints were used. These blocks, or tiles, are laid in and pointed up with acid-proof cement mortar."

The ingenious means adopted to catch the valuable flue-dust is thus described:

"Fastened to the bottom of the I-beams of the roof of the dust-chamber is a heavy copper wire-net, from which are suspended long iron wires about four inches apart, forming a suspended network. The gases in passing through the chamber come in contact with the suspended wires and deposit thereon the suspended flue-dust. All the wires below their upper support are connected with a shaker beam operated by a motor outside the walls of the dust-chamber.

"By this means the dust clinging to the wires is shaken off and deposited in the hoppers provided in the floor of the dust-chamber. Under this floor are 22 tracks over which are run trains of electrically operated dump-cars; these cars receive the contents of the hoppers. . . . . .

"The dust-chamber is 176 feet wide and 478 feet long with a height of 21 feet in the clear. The basement story is 12 feet high. The dust-chamber is divided into two parts, so that either side can be shut off and made accessible. For this purpose heavy cast-iron dampers are provided, operated by means of motors. There are

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no wires or hoppers in the connecting flue proper, between the dust-chamber and the stack. The blast-furnace flue is provided with a copper bottom, but no network of wires."

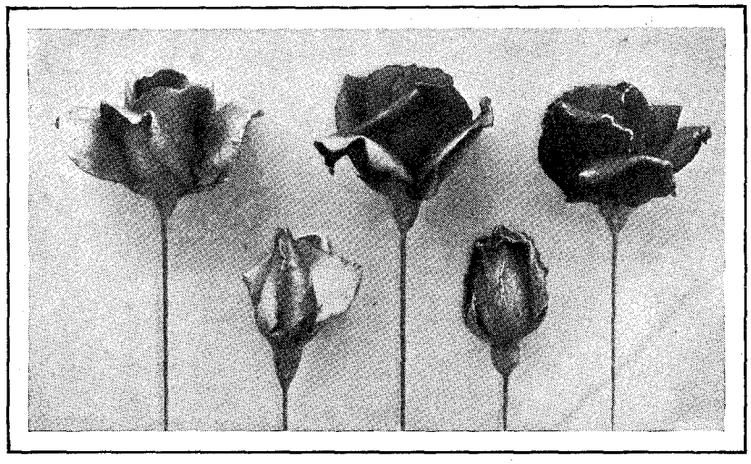
METALLIZING FLOWERS AND INSECTS

MR. T. C. HUTCHINSON, who invented the process of reproducing flowers, leaves, insects, and other like objects, in metal, describes it in *The Keystone*, a jewelers' journal published in Philadelphia. Oddly enough, the inventor conceived the idea from a speech made by an Irish dentist at a convention dinner. The dentist said humorously:

"I am going to quit dentistry and take up the manufacturing jeweler's business. I am going to hire a lot of children to go into the woods to catch beetles, they to bring them to the factory, where I shall stick pins into them, invest them, and burn them out (no residue) and force metal into the form made vacant by the burning."

The inventor goes on:

"This, in a nutshell, is my method of reproducing animal and vegetable matter in metal, differing only in that where flowers or leaves are to be cast, I use the stem of said flower or leaf as a sprue instead of a pin. While my friend little thought it possible to accomplish what he had said, yet it is true that the finest lines of the flower, viz., the ribs, stamen, and the hair-like parts of the moss rose, or the antennæ or legs of the butterfly, can be reproduced with this new method of casting with pressure.



ROSES REPRODUCED IN METAL.

By a process that originated in a humorous after-dinner speech by a witty Irish dentist.

"I will in a few words tell what the dentist of to-day is doing along these lines, and from this you will readily recall by your imaginative powers the many places in which this casting with pressure will be useful to you in your work. The dentist prepares a cavity in a tooth that is to be filled, with no under-cuts; he then takes wax and fills said cavity, packs it full and trims off the surplus, so that it will be just as he wants his gold or silver filling to be; he then takes it out of the cavity, puts it on a sprue-pin, and then places the pin in a crucible former, then puts a metal ring or flask over this and pours investment material, filling it up to the top of the ring. This investment material is composed of two parts silica and one part plaster-of-Paris. After this begins to set the crucible former and pin are removed, this then leaves the investment with a concave surface with the sprue or hole reaching to the wax. The next procedure is to heat over a Bunsen burner slowly until the investment is freed of moisture, then the blow-pipe is used to hasten heating and to burn out the wax. When this is accomplished the metal nugget is placed in the crucible and melted to a white heat. The flask is brought in position under the metal disk of the casting-machine, the latter is prest downward upon the flask and, in so doing, automatically lets in the air, forcing the molten metal to place. This operation takes about twenty-five minutes. The size of the wax object to be reproduced makes little difference.

"If it is possible for a dentist to accomplish this, it is possible to reproduce any form of wax, animal, or vegetable matter into metal. Wax burns out with the ordinary heat from a Bunsen, while the flower, or the like, requires a blast heat to burn up the ashes, etc. Inasmuch as vegetable and animal matter are largely composed of water, especially the former, evaporation from the heat removes the bulk of the invested flower, etc. There are many casting-machines now used, having different methods of producing pressure, viz.: the air, steam, vacuum, and centrifugal force machines. I have used them all, and while any one of these will accomplish ordinary work, yet I favor the air machine for doing extensive work. The clover leaf, not much thicker than newspaper, requires more force to cast than a rose."

HOLES IN THE SKY

IT has been known to astronomers for many years that there are depths in the sky that no telescope can fathom. If this means that there are no stars in these places, there must exist straight starless paths through space, leading directly away from the earth, and these must either be of infinite length, or else there is some medium in space capable of absorbing light. This latter alternative astronomers have always been very reluctant to admit, for a light-absorbing medium would doubtless resist the motion of the heavenly bodies, and we have good evidence that such obstruction does not take place. The latest theory seems to be that these "holes in the sky" are only apparently empty; that they are really full of what may be called "dark nebulæ." Says a contributor to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 17):

"No one can observe the starry sky, through the telescope, on a clear night, without being struck by the existence of certain dark void spaces, which form, here and there, large black spots in the midst of the luminous star-dust, especially in the Milky Way.

"Various hypotheses have been advanced to explain these strange appearances. The simplest of all is that we have here celestial deserts, altogether without stars. Nevertheless we learn from the Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society that the eminent American astronomer E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, has advanced another hypothesis, which is very interesting not only because it is new, but because, in case it is verified by subsequent observation, it will sensibly modify our ideas of the structure of the universe.

"Some astronomers have supposed that these abysses are not only without stars, but that they are darker than the surrounding sky. Others attribute this appearance to the effect of contrast, which would cease if the nearer stars should disappear. Now, according to Mr. Barnard, these abysses have objective existence, and are filled with nebulous matter. They are empty of stars, but not of substance, and reveal to us, in certain regions of space, the existence of a dark nebulous substratum.

"Since the hypothesis of Laplace [the nebular hypothesis] has been opposed by that of Lockyer, that is, by the meteoritic hypothesis, according to which the nebulæ are not necessarily destined to develop into suns, it seems probable that these sidereal formations of gaseous matter, like the stars themselves, are not eternal; that they are born and disappear, and that after their death they may remain obscure and invisible in the shades of space, except when their presence is revealed to us by the absorption that they exert on the light of more distant stars.

"On the other hand, the connection that exists between the nebulæ and the celestial voids, the strange fact that the outer layers of a nebula seem to melt into the darkness of the sky, as if this obscurity were something really tangible—all these peculiarities, even now so little known, will doubtless some day aid in revealing to us the real constitution of the universe."

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JUSTIFYING RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM

THE religious press is from time to time assailed with a request to justify its right to life. In spite of the fact that statistics prove that this branch of journalism enjoys a healthy existence, it is frequently charged with being moribund or living by means of the non-religious features it has taken over from the secular press. The modern world, says the Chicago *Interior*, "intimates a suspicion that it might get on very well if there weren't any religious newspapers." To such a proposition as this *The Interior* addresses itself with a few observations:

"All this is disconcerting enough to a form of enterprise that had in other years lived along undisturbed under a placid assumption that it existed by unquestionable divine right. Now the right is questioned, and the religious newspaper finds itself crowded to answer a harsh and rather humiliating demand for the reasons of its being—its apology for existence.

"What then has the religious newspaper to say for itself?

"Before it puts up any argument, it must—like anybody else in an argument—assume a proposition to start from. It is this:

"*The world needs religion.*

"If the cross-examiner isn't prepared to concede that, there's nothing more to say. A world that didn't need religion wouldn't have any use for a religious paper—that's plain enough.

"Granting that religion is worth while, settle next this:

"*If a man takes religion, what ought he to take it for—a nice little keepsake to cherish privately in his own life, or a stir of new force in his heart to drive him out doing something wholesome for his fellow men?*

"Now, if the private-individual sort of piety were all there is to Christianity, it seems reasonable to think that the religious newspaper wouldn't be so very important. As a matter of fact the religious periodical may contribute a good deal to personal piety, but the Bible and the great classic devotional books—the books that mean just the same one day and one year as they do any other day and year and so on to the end of time—would well suffice to support that side of religion.

"But if the Christian is going to live an aggressive life of service to his times, then besides his books of timeless validity—good anywhere and anywhen—he needs an inspiring and directing literature that is strictly timely—absolutely up-to-date—good just now and here. And that's where the religious newspaper comes in."

The Church in the large is for action. But for the Church to work together "it must be pervaded with information that makes known to individual members what to do and how it's proposed to do it." The religious newspaper, this writer believes, is the only "entirely efficient way to spread that information." He proceeds:

"There is no substitute. Books won't do; they are too slow getting out and too hard for the average man to read. Secular papers won't do; they underestimate spiritual necessities and spiritual remedies. 'Uplift' magazines won't do; they talk reform but haven't divined the secret of regeneration. Board circulars won't do; they show only a corner of the picture.

"To pack the ordinary every-day church-member—the average Christian—full of the facts that make him feel how much the world needs his sacrifice and service; to inspire him with a vision of what it would mean for the whole Church to swing in and rush its banner forward everywhere; to teach him where he can take hold with his own hands and where he can lend power to the hands of somebody else; to bring him up at double quick to the help of the Lord in a sudden emergency; to hold him steady with a constant concern in all the great interests of the incoming kingdom—the Church paper can do this for militant, aggressive Christianity; and nothing else can.

"There are other factors in the problem, of course, but roughly, the corporate, cooperative efficiency of a church in big united enterprises will be in proportion to the thoroughness with which religious papers circulate information through its membership.

"*Information—that's the regal franchise word for the religious journal.*

"It's all too palpable, however, that the religious press is not doing this solidifying, energizing work very thoroughly in the present-day church. The blame for the failure is twofold:

"The first half of it lies with the papers themselves. They don't live up to their mission. They print too much matter that would be good any time. All the justification of a church periodical publication lies in the matter that wouldn't be as good any other week as it is the week it is printed.

"The second half of the fault lies with local church officers—ministerial and lay. They don't believe a newspaper can be divinely called into the Christian ministry. They consider it represents merely a shrewd human scheme to make money by catering to a certain easily accessible class of readers. Therefore they let it make its way like any other commercial undertaking.

"A generation of Christian ministers and elders who believed in the Christian press as a power to bring in the kingdom of God would stop the questioning of the world about the use of it.

"As to any one religious journal that you may have in mind—

"*If where it goes it makes Christians want to work, help it go farther; if it doesn't do that, have the nerve to help cure or kill it.*"

APPREHENSIONS OF THE BAPTISTS

THE Baptists seem to show some fears concerning the permanence of their denominational integrity. It is noted in *The Baptist Commonwealth* (Philadelphia) that the pastor of the Lincoln Park Baptist Church, West Newton, Mass., has recently resigned to become a pastor of a Congregational church, and the matter is looked upon as "not a mere incident." Last October this pastor, the Rev. Edwin F. Snell, in delivering his address as the retiring moderator of the North Baptist Association, "advocated doing away with baptism by immersion as a prerequisite to membership in Baptist churches." Mr. Snell, it is said, had already adopted the plan with his own church. But his resignation is looked upon as giving up the issue for which he stood. The Baptist journal thinks "the issue ought to be squarely faced" by the church at large, "and some consensus of opinion or conviction secured." Shall we or shall we not, it asks, admit to our membership those who have not been immersed upon a profession of faith? We read:

"The issue resolves itself into having or not having any condition of membership in an organized church except a declaration of one's faith, or loyalty to Jesus Christ. The issue is between having the ordinances or not having them. The Society of Friends may be right: the ordinances were temporary expedients and when one enters into the spiritual meaning of them the external becomes useless and must be discarded. This is doubtless the ideal toward which we are all working. Perhaps the time has come to abolish the ordinances altogether. If their meaning has become so grafted into the Christian consciousness as not to need the form, certainly all will admit that the purpose of the form has been fulfilled, and the need for it is no longer. All denominations have dissented from this and have accepted and asserted a certain amount of ecclesiasticism as taught by Jesus to be observed. That Baptists have held more rigidly than others to the facts of Scripture is certainly not a fault. If we admit others than baptized believers into our membership we surrender what we have always stood for. When the things for which we have always stood are accepted by the Christian world there may be no need for our existence. We do not believe that day has come. When 'Church' and 'Kingdom' become identical in meaning and coterminous we can all abandon the ordinances and have one organization known as 'The Kingdom.' Till then we believe the Baptists have a mission."

Without bringing forward any reasons for the Baptist decline in Great Britain the same issue of this journal gives some "sad facts" which it gleans from the "Baptist Handbook" for 1909. It says:

"There is evidently a real arrest in the progress of the Baptist denomination in Great Britain. The London *Baptist Times* says

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it would be more accurate to call it a 'decline.' For the second year in succession there is a very large falling off in the total membership. From 1906 to 1907 there was a falling off of 4,854. The returns for 1908 show a decrease of 5,869. Most ominous of all, *The Times* says, is the very large decrease in the number of soholars connected with the Sunday-schools: 115 teachers, and 8,815 scholars. The sitting accommodations in the chapels increased 23,451 during the year; the total number of seats now provided is 1,450,352. Wales shows the largest falling off; the reaction from the revival is the cause. Every association in Wales, except one, shows a decrease. In Glamorganshire, where the Baptists are most numerous, and which was the center of the revival, there was a decrease of 1,835."

It will be recalled that in the recently published religious statistics for 1908, the Baptists in this country showed a gain of 637 ministers, 61 churches, and 100,303 communicants.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON CATHOLIC DISABILITIES

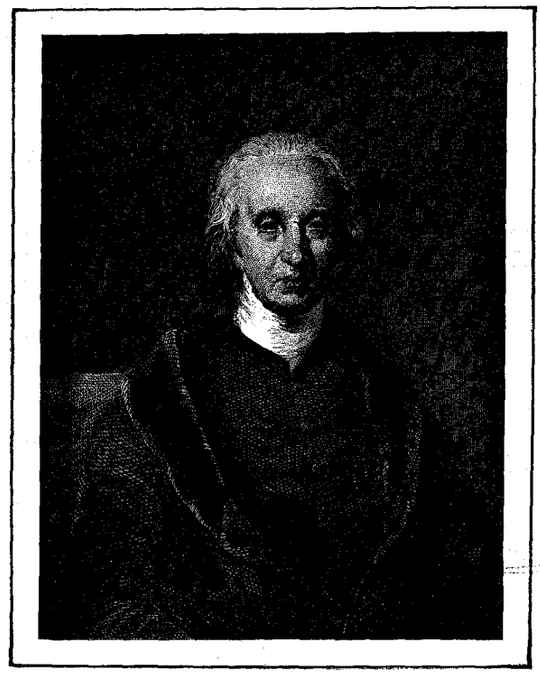
THE disabilities that affected the Roman Catholics in the early years of the nation's history have an interesting illustration in an old magazine lately brought to our attention. In New Jersey and North and South Carolina adherents of this faith were directly or indirectly put under ban. The constitution of New Jersey, as it existed in 1790, declared that "no *protestant* inhabitant of this colony shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles; but all persons, professing a belief in the faith of *any protestant sect*, who shall demean themselves peaceably under the government, as hereby established, shall be capable of being elected into any office of profit and trust." The constitution of North Carolina declared that "no person who shall deny the truth of the *protestant* religion shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state." Her sister State in the South debarred from a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives any not of the Protestant religion. In view of these disabilities a letter was sent, signed by John Carroll in behalf of the Roman-Catholic clergy and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Dominick Lynch, and Thomas Fitzsimmons in behalf of the Roman-Catholic laity, to George Washington, President of the United States, congratulating him upon his election and the prospect of national prosperity thereby insured, and also bespeaking his influence in their behalf. The letter and reply were printed in *The American Museum* (Philadelphia, 1790). This magazine was furnished us by its owner, Mr. C. C. Watkins, of Queensboro, Ky., and from it we quote the lines of the letter above mentioned bearing especially upon the point of Catholic disability:

"This prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to us, on another account; because, whilst our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice *the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eyes, and of our common exertions for her defense, under your auspicious conduct*—rights, rendered more dear to us by the remembrance of former hardships. When we pray for the preservation of them, where they have been granted—and expect the full extention of them from the justice of those states, which still restrict them—when we solicit the protection of heaven over our common country, we neither omit, nor can omit recommending your preservation to the singular care of divine providence; because we conceive that no human means are so available to promote the welfare of the united states, as the prolongation of your health and life, in which are included the energy of your example, the wisdom of your councils, and the persuasive eloquence of your virtues."

The reply of Washington will be seen to have been not unfavorable to the wishes of the gentlemen who addrest him. It was this:

"*To the Roman Catholics in the United States of America.*

"GENTLEMEN: While I now receive with much satisfaction your congratulations on my being called by an unanimous vote, to the first station in my country—I can not but duly notice your politeness in offering an apology for the unavoidable delay. As that delay has given you an opportunity of realizing, instead of anticipating, the benefits of the general government—you will do me the justice to believe, that your testimony of the increase of the public



CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.
From an old print.

He was one of the petitioners to Washington in 1790 for equal rights for Catholics in certain States that at that time disqualified them.

prosperity, enhances the pleasure, which I should otherwise have experienced from your affectionate address.

"I feel that my conduct, in war and in peace, has met with more general approbation than could have reasonably been expected; and I find myself disposed to consider that fortunate circumstance, in a great degree resulting from the able support, and extraordinary candour, of my fellow citizens of all denominations.

"The prospect of national prosperity now before us, is truly animating; and ought to excite the exertions of all good men, to establish and secure the happiness of their country, in the permanent duration of its freedom and independence. America, under the smiles of divine providence—the protection of a good government—and the cultivation of manners, morals, and piety—can not fail of attaining an uncommon degree of eminence in literature, commerce, agriculture, improvements at home, and respectability abroad.

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow, that *all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community* ARE EQUALLY ENTITLED TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality. And I presume that your fellow citizens *will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution, and the accomplishment of their government*—or the important assistance which they receive from a nation in which the roman catholic faith is professed.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my conduct. And may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"*March, 1790.*"

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THE PREACHER AND THE MUCK-RAKER

IN Bunyan's allegory a divine being held a crown of glory above the head of the misguided man who was raking the muck; in Boston recently one of our magazine "muck-rakers," so called, tried to point the path of duty and glory to the divines of that city. It remains to be seen whether this reversal of rôle will work any better than the other. Mr. Lincoln Steffens recently told the Boston Ministers' Association how he thought they ought to treat the great problems of civic unrighteousness. He doesn't ask them to tell men to stop sinning, but to keep on sinning until they find out what the nature of their sin is and how it is related to the present constitution of society. He probably surprized some of the ministers by telling them that they were sinners too, because "they know what they should say and do not say it; know what they should do, and do not do it." He interprets them as saying "they can not, they must not, on account of their churches. They have put their church above their service." Mr. Steffens goes on to show how not very different is the class of social criminals, and how they should be dealt with; for, in the first place, when "you know a big crook whom you would like to put into jail and whom you would like to see suffer," "you can not get that person put into jail; in the second place, if you did, the greatest felonies would still go on on the outside; and in the third place, this thing wouldn't be done at all." And the reason given for all this is that "the whole penal system is wrong . . . is unnecessary, and it has been proven unnecessary." To follow Mr. Steffens, whose words are reproduced by *The Universalist Leader* (Boston):

"Now, what can the Church do about this? They ask me that question often. And they usually ask me also, 'How can we get the worst people?' Now that is a curious question to put because most of the churches—the best churches—the biggest churches—*have* the worst people in them now, and if they really want to help these men they have them right at hand to help. They have the source of this corruption, so far as this corruption is individual, and I think a tremendous service could be rendered by their coming down out of their pulpits and walking with the people and understanding them and their problems. Now, let me tell you what I mean by that. I was interested in the problem of the insurance companies at the time when they were exposed, and I used two or three months' time following up this tremendous crisis, and I know that some of the leading officials of these companies, when they were exposed—died—president, vice-president—three or four of them became insane. What had happened to them: I believe that these men—gentlemen all of them—some of them from clergymen's families—I believe that they had spent thirty or forty years committing felonies and not knowing that they were committing sins at all. They were as innocent as the most innocent man, and when they woke up—O remember how easy it is to take one little step and then another and finally be doing big crimes—when they woke up to what they had been doing, they died, some of them became insane. Think of the tragedy and the suffering! I think the clergy would be doing a big service should they take their congregations and know them and the temptations of the men, and the professions that are represented there, and when they find that a banker does this thing, know enough about banking to know whether it is real banking or whether it is financing, and then when they know that, find out how this thing compares with what other men do; see how it is related to the system, and then don't tell him to stop quickly, for he can't stop. If the presidents of our railroads had stopt corrupting the Government, they would have had to resign. That is where you make a great mistake—you want men to stop committing sin. Let the man go on committing his sin and take the burden of it, but help him to see that we are all doing it together, that it is a system; that it is true that he must do these things, and then prepare his mind for the time when an attempt will be made to change it all, and then tell him to be ready to make the sacrifice with all the rest of us."

Mr. Steffens hints how the Church might deal with the man who knows he's a crook; and incidentally he tells how he came to discover the method:

"If it appealed to me, if I thought it would work, I would be a Socialist, I would be an anarchist, I would even be a Christian to solve the problem. And, by the way, Christianity is the most radical of all the organizations I have named. The Christian says, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; the Socialist says nothing of the kind, neither does the anarchist. I am not a Christian in your sense at all, but I used to read the New Testament, and the more I learn of the wickedness of the world, the better I understand that book. It is all in there, both the facts, the conditions, and the remedy. But the churches don't preach that. Clergymen do—some churches do—but as a whole the churches do not. And not only that—every reform movement that I have followed has been opposed by the churches. Why is it? In order to understand certain facts I used to have to go and talk with the bribery leaders, and, from the prejudice that most men have, I came gradually to see why they did certain things, why they couldn't *help* doing them. It was natural. If I could be made arbiter of the city just for the sake of giving it good government, I would do it with your crooked politicians, and I prefer them for two reasons: In the first place, because they know they are crooks, and when they have that knowledge they can make people do right; in the second place, they know the people, and they are good to the people. When cities, for instance, when New York elected Low for its Mayor I remember my disappointment. But I soon learned that when I voted against the people almost always I was wrong. Tammany Hall had a service that was more important than what Low had to offer. The crooked politicians are what we must build upon. They are ahead of us in this—they do these lesser personal services for their people and then betray them in a big way, tho they do not understand that. When they do understand that they become as unhappy as any of us. One of the things the Church should do, I think, is to teach these people that the point is not honesty—not at all; it is not saving your own soul—not at all; take the chance of going to hell yourself—but serve the people, not only in this finer, gentler way of personal service, but all the way up the ranks."

The Leader in its editorial column does justice to the frankness and sincerity of Mr. Steffens, but shows itself not convinced that he knows just what the Church is doing. It recommends him to "alternate his confidences with the ward heeler in the saloon, with as frank a confidence with some of the manly men in the minister's study." It says:

"We challenge the investigation of the churches, being assured that the main body of our ministers are intelligent upon all public questions, that they are on the right side of every real reform, that they stand by the laboring-man, the poor, and the oppressed, that they speak their minds on these matters, and that the great body of congregations, instead of silencing them or driving them out, stand right back of them in splendid loyalty to the same high ideals.

"And if this is doubted, shut the doors of the churches and the mouths of the ministers in any given community for one year, and then measure up your civic and social ideals.

"But while we defend the Church, we would not shield from just criticism. There are churches and there are ministers which have not yet geared their religion to this present-day life, but even they may not be useless in the whole economic scheme, for we have noted that there is very little possibility of transmitting power, no matter how perfect the machinery, unless there is some power to transmit!

"It seems to us an almost fatal defect in Mr. Steffens' program, the elimination of the 'good man,' and, tho he may not know it, the elimination of the 'bad man,' also. He appears to have twisted things all round, and cuts out all individual, personal responsibility, and makes the good man nothing but the product of 'Environment' and the bad man nothing but the product of a rather indefinite thing he calls 'The System.' There is no credit or blame in either case; man has become the putty in the hands of one or the other of these great impersonal, unmoral, intangible, but very real beings—'Environment' or 'The System.' . . . . . .

"We would have it understood that the modern Christian Church stands for service here and now. It has gone out of the heavenly insurance business, and gone more extensively than ever into the business of man-building; it is getting its machinery adjusted, and is beginning to turn out its product, and when Lincoln Steffens, or any other leader, wants real men to help in any good work, his requisition upon the Christian Church will be honored."

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VALE SEMBRICH

A "PORTENTOUS significance" is seen by one critic in the withdrawal of Mme. Sembrich from the American operatic stage after twenty-five years of success. It is portentous, says Mr. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, because it comes "in a period when the art of singing is in a deplorable state." He complains that the false ideals prevalent in both Germany and Italy have given us "stentorian tone and heavily accented declamation," in place of the "refined, elegant, and musically beautiful singing" that once prevailed. He calls attention to the fact that "there are now few opera-singers who can deliver a sustained cantilena with continuous beauty of tone, with symmetrical phrasing, and with purely musical shading." But he finds something to be said to the credit of New York in the fact that "side by side with its fondness for big tone and exaggerated methods of delivery, it has for some years cherished a sincere affection for the exquisitely finished methods of Mme. Sembrich, one of the last exponents of the pure old art. Her departure will leave the town poorer than it was and her retirement will rob the operatic stage of the world of one of its few exemplars of vocal beauty undefiled." Mr. Henderson thus analyzes the qualities of Mme. Sembrich's musical equipment:

"Mme. Sembrich's voice in its best estate extended from the C below the treble clef to F above it. The natural quality of the voice is rich, mellow, and buoyant. It is quite without that metallic hardness associated with all brilliant voices, and while its natural fluidity and its transparency of tint have made it especially capable of the bird-like flights of florid rôles, it has also had an abundance of that rich warmth essential to the expression of the tenderer feelings.

"A voice of this character would be a valuable asset in itself, but would never raise a singer to a position of worldwide fame unless accompanied by solid artistic gifts. Most singers who fail to stir the critical part of the world lack musical intelligence. They have temperament, vocal skill, and dramatic instincts, but their singing is defective because they have not an exquisite sense of tone nor an acute sensibility to phrase and nuance.

"Mme. Sembrich's most important artistic equipment is her profoundly musical nature. She said in an interview in this paper a week ago that the inspiration of her life had been 'music.' This has indeed been the case and probably even more so than she herself realizes. She had in the beginning such a remarkable talent for absolute music that she might have been either a great pianist or a great violinist. The instincts which fitted her for either of these vocations also fitted her for the career of a singer, when once she discovered that she had in her throat an instrument more expressive and more completely a part of her musical organization than a piano or a violin could ever be.

"She possest first of all things an exquisite sense of tone, and it was due to this that the placing of her voice was speedily accomplished and that she has always had a perfectly tempered scale. Her sound musicianship and her innate musical feeling quickly revealed to her the secrets of vocal phrasing and shading. The natural freedom and liquidity of her voice facilitated the acquirement of agility in the delivery of florid music.

"The result has been that throughout her career Mme. Sembrich has aroused the highest admiration of critics by the sheer music of her singing. Her perfectly equalized scale has enabled her to carry flawless beauty of tone throughout every rôle, whether the scintillating splendors of the *Queen of the Night* or the sad utterances of *Mimi*. Her fastidious appreciation of melodic curve and her perfect adjustment of tonal color and accent to the expressional purpose of the moment have enabled her to use her voice as a great instrumental interpreter employs his instrument. As Paderewski reads Schumann or Chopin with a piano, as Fritz Kreisler reads Bach or Corelli with a violin, so has she read Mozart and Verdi, Puccini and Meyerbeer, Schubert and Schumann."

Mme. Sembrich first appeared in New York on October 24, 1883, in Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." "Her success was not at all commensurate with her artistic excellence," says Mr. Henderson, "simply because the public did not know what to make of singing which combined such purity of style with purity of tone." The salient traits of her art, he asserts, were then all developed. The breadth of her musicianship had that season this notable illustration:

"At the conclusion of the season the manager, Mr. Abbey, invited the public to a benefit performance, which he greatly needed. Mme. Sembrich was announced to play a violin concerto by De Beriot. It was expected that this would be a prima donna's caprice, requiring good-humored indulgence on the part of the audience. To the contrary it proved to be a notably beautiful piece of violin-playing, and not only the audience but also the players in the orchestra went into a rapturous demonstration over it. After a dozen

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MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

These portraits show the great singer as she began and as she ended her operatic career in New York. Her retirement, says a music critic, "will rob the operatic stage of the world of one of its few exemplars of vocal beauty undefiled."

recalls Mme. Sembrich seated herself at the piano on the stage and played admirably a nocturne by Chopin, proving beyond question that she was great also as a pianist. The audience now went quite wild, and to satisfy it Mme. Sembrich finally sang 'Ah, non giunge' from 'La Sonnambula.' Such a tripartite musical performance was surely never witnessed before. In the same entertainment Mme. Sembrich played the violin obligato to Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' sung by Christine Nilsson."

She did not sing again in this country until 1898, and her membership in the Metropolitan Opera Company has been continuous since then save for the season of 1900-1. Her repertoire is given below:

Verdi—"La Traviata," "Ernani," "Rigoletto."
Donizetti—"Lucia di Lammermoor," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Don Pasquale," "La Fille du Regiment," "Linda Chamounix."
Bellini—"La Sonnambula," "I Puritani."
Gounod—"Faust," "Romeo et Juliette."
Thomas—"Mignon," "Hamlet."
Puccini—"La Bohème."
Rubinstein—"The Demon."
Tschaikowsky—"Eugen Onegin."
Mozart—"Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Entfuehrung aus dem Serail," "Il Flauto Magico," and "Cose fan tutte."
Wagner—"Die Meistersinger" and "Lohengrin."
Nikolai—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Bizet—"Les Pêcheurs de Perles."
Delibes—"Lakme."

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Rossini—"Il Barbiere de Siviglia."
Leoncavallo—"Pagliacci."
Mascagni—"L'Amico Fritz."
Paderewski—"Manru."
Meyerbeer—"Les Huguenots," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Robert le Diable."
De Lara—"Amy Robsart."
Marzials—"Ruy Blas."
Massenet—"Manon."

THE LEADER OF THE "PARNASSIANS"

ONE of the corner-stones of French poetry was swept away in the death of Catulle Mendès. He met with a violent end in the railway tunnel at Saint Germain near Paris on February 8, resulting, it is supposed, from accidental causes. He had spent part of the day in his study writing a play on Napoleon which he was preparing for the Réjane Theater, had dined in the city, and was returning to his château in the suburbs.

CATULLE MENDÈS,

Who is said to have "represented most fully that erotic taint which has given French letters so unpleasant a fame."

When Mendès was eighteen he began a magazine called the *Revue Fantaisiste*, and had for its contributors Baudelaire, Gautier, Richard Wagner, and the two Daudets. An indiscreet poem written by Mendès brought him before the police on the charge of bad morals, and he was condemned to pay 500 francs, and go to prison in Sainte-Pelagie for a month. "Here he wrote more verses, which he recited to the political prisoners that made a veritable literary club of the place." When he came out of prison, Mendès' magazine was dead, but he continued to live the life of literary Bohemianism until his father sent him to Germany. There he fell under the spell of Wagnerism, "of which he was one of the first messengers to refractory France." About 1869, some time after his marriage to Gautier's daughter, he took the leadership of a school of poets antipathetic to the Romantics founded by Victor Hugo. *The Evening Post* takes up his story in a biographical sketch published in its news columns:

"Barbey d'Aurevilly, the Romantic, had dubbed them 'Parnassians' disdainfully. Catulle Mendès adopted the name and began a new review called *Le Parnasse Contemporain*. Lemerre was persuaded to take up the review, and soon a series of volumes of verse appeared under the name. The newspapers made fun of it, and of the long hair affected by the poets, but Théophile Gautier spoke up for his son-in-law, and the critics soon recognized that French poetry had entered into a new phase, with verse impeccably correct while sparkling and limpid, such as the mind of the race demands. To this verse Catulle Mendès has remained faithful, never yielding to the experiments in prosody or the obscurity of the Symbolists, whom he has lived to see disappearing in their turn.

"Money was still lacking to the young poet. The Princess Mathilde came to the rescue, making him an allowance of 1,200 francs from her own purse. He next published a strange poem, full of Swedenborgian mysticism, called 'Hesperus,' and became known as an observer of the intellectual current in Germany. Then the war came, putting an end to all companionship of thought with poets across the Rhine for many years, and Catulle Mendès drifted brilliantly into prose in his 'Seventy-three Days of the Commune'

"During the seventies he was still an intermittent editor, and his name was still associated with men rapidly becoming greater than himself. A publication which had ventured to begin Zola's 'L'Assommoir' suddenly took alarm and stopt it short; Mendès took it up in the pages of his own erratic review. The scandal helped the fortunes of Zola, for the novel had an enormous sale, but it did little for the charitable Catulle. No journalist has been more prolific of copy, no author has published more completed books—years ago the number had already passed one hundred and twenty. Yet his plays—perhaps because the requirements of the stage enforced a much-needed reserve—have been literary works of the first order, as well as thoroughly dramatic, 'La Fille de Tabarin' and 'La Reine Fiammetta' are among the most famous."

PROTESTING AGAINST INDECENCY IN THE THEATER

THE increasing indecency of the stage is arousing protests from many sides. Rabbi Wise in a recent address in Clinton Hall, New York, indicted the theaters as they are to-day. "I don't care if every manager is a Jew—they are all heathens," he is reported to have said. A writer who addresses the New York *Times* thinks it wrong, however, to condemn the stage folk for "the recent upheaval of immorality in our playhouses." The true offender is the public, he asserts. To prove this he thinks "one has only to notice carefully what theaters are doing 'capacity' business, and the ones that are playing to a nightly loss."

What Rabbi Wise said, as reported by the New York *Tribune*, is in part the following:

"The stage ought to be an uplifting agency. It is far from it. It makes for degradation, for absolute moral rottenness. I wish to God our skirts were clean, and that there were fewer Jews to blame. The managers seem to vie with one another in producing the most degrading things, and they insult us by implying that we want such stuff, and that you and I don't want to see a clean play.

"I indict the theaters as they are to-day. I don't care if every manager is a Jew—they are all heathens. I indict those who are pandering to vice, whether Jew or Christian. It is the debasement of the nation. And it will remain so until you say, 'We will not go near your theaters.' Is not our moral life insulted by what we see on the stage to-day? . . . . . .

"There is one thing to be done. We've got to increase our moral assets. There is too much of penal law and too little of moral law. I want the moral principle applied. We honor not honor but success. We have but little honor for the man who is not rich. We've got to change our moral judgment of men. You can't prevent a man from buying an automobile or a dukelet for his daughter, but we can limit our respect for him, even for a man who has libraries to give away. We can limit the purchasing power of money."

Archbishop Farley is reported to have declared that "the stage is worse to-day than it was in the days of paganism," and the New York *Evening Post*, "looking at the theater as it is in this city," thinks that "there is much ground for this sweeping assertion." It goes on in this strain:

"Not only is 'Salome,' against which there were such strong protests two years ago, being produced regularly, but there are at least four plays in hitherto reputable theaters so indecent or dealing with such disgusting themes that they would not have been tolerated a few years ago. For this situation, the avarice of the managers, Christian and Jewish, is not wholly to be taxed. The laxity of the press is not without its share of the blame. How to remedy the situation is a problem to which the city's spiritual advisers may well devote themselves. We have, fortunately, progressed far from the time when every minister felt that every theater was the pathway to destruction. Prejudice of this kind has passed with the recognition of the great educational possibilities of the stage. But, if the present rage for nudity and the portrayal of lives of immorality continues, we shall soon reach a pass where it will be folly to assert that we have any standards at all, or to require any of the theater."

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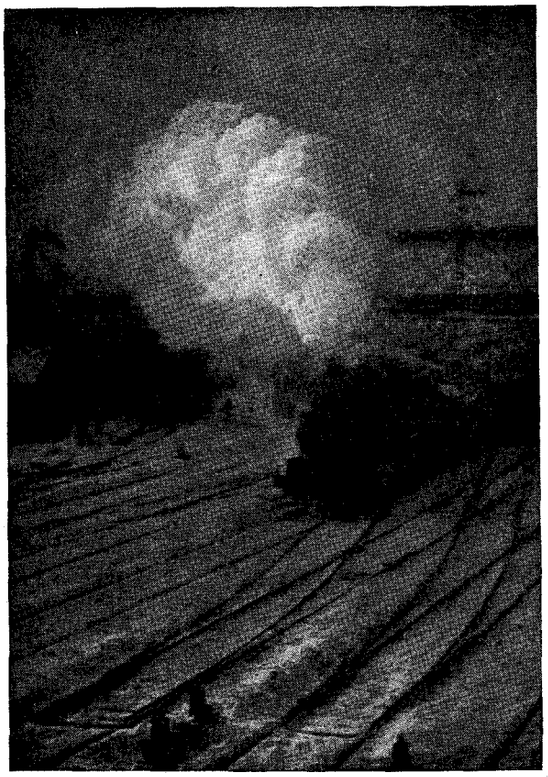
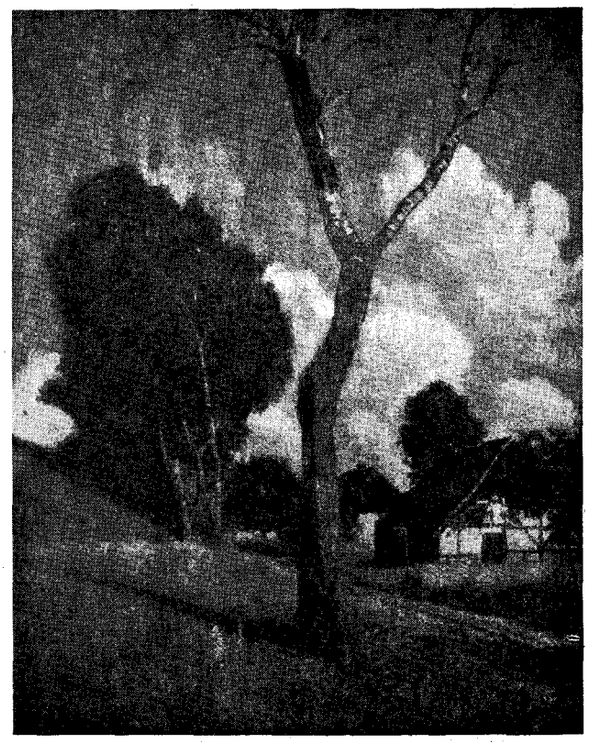


RAILROAD YARD—WINTER.

Photographed by Alfred Stieglitz and sometimes called "The Hand of Man," since God's works are nowhere evidenced.

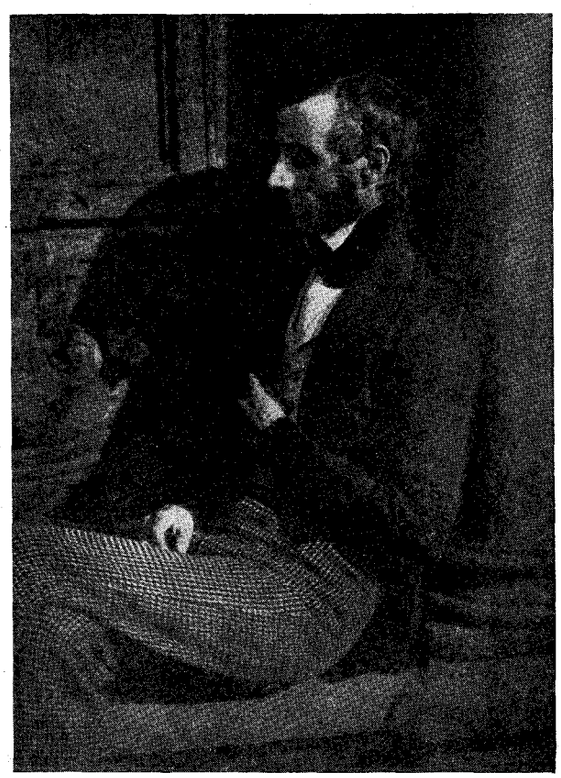


POMMERANIAN MOTIF.

From a photograph made in 1902 by Hugo Henneberg.

THE ORCHARD.

Photograph by Clarence H. White.



JOHN RUSKIN.

From a paper negative made about 1843 by the English painter, David Octavius Hill (1802–1870). Print by Alvin Langdon Coburn, in 1906.

PICTURES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY,

Now on view at the National Arts Club, New York, and said to show more comprehensively than ever before the advance made in this art.

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WORDS FALLEN ON EVIL DAYS

SOME of the forms of uneducated speech that cause a shudder to the purist are merely survivals of former polite usage. They have gone a course like worn-out clothes or furniture and are fallen on evil days, as Professor Lounsbury shows in *Harper's* (February). A case in point is the distinction made between *learn* and *teach*. "We can learn a thing; we can not learn a person." Yet Professor Lounsbury asserts that "there are more than a dozen instances of the use of *learn* in the sense of *teach* in the writings of Shakespeare," and he adds that Lady Mary Wortly Montagu, "one of the most brilliantly intellectual women of her age," "resorted unhesitatingly to the now discarded employment of the word." When the uneducated use the expression *have went* they merely unconsciously refuse to go partner to a case of highway robbery. The Anglo-Saxon speech of our early ancestors equipped us, it is said, with two verbs expressing the idea of movement in a given direction. "One was *gân*, the original of *go*. The other was *wendan*, our *wend*." The verb *go* was and is a genuine irregular verb, but it came to prefer the past tense *wente* of its fellow to its own *êode*, *yede*, or *yode*, and helped itself thereto, clipping this word of its final *e*. It retained its own past participle *gone*. "When therefore *have*, in its capacity of universal auxiliary, began to take the place of the forms of *be* with verbs of motion," comments the professor, "*have gone* became the standard tense phrase. *Have went* was relegated to the speech of the uneducated." The change came gradually, however, and Chaucer, Spencer, Sidney, and finally Thomas Hearne as late as 1727 used the earlier form. Professor Lounsbury writes:

"But tho the use of *went* as a past participle disappeared from the language of literature, it has continued to retain in the speech of the uneducated all its original vigor. From them it is heard now as frequently as it was heard in Chaucer's time from the lips of the most cultivated. In this respect its fortunes have a close resemblance to those of certain absolute forms of the possessive pronoun when it is not followed by a substantive. These were once in good concurrent use with the rivals which have driven them out of the literary speech. None the less do they still flourish as luxuriantly in the language of low life as they did in the days when they were accepted by all as perfectly proper. These are the forms *ourn*, *yourn*, and *hern*, to which later were added *his'n* and *theirn*. They used to be regularly accounted for as contractions of the pronoun with the following *own; our own*, for illustration, becoming *our'n*. It barely need be added that this derivation, the production of amateur philology, has long gone the way of similar explanations.

"At the very outset it is to be said that both *ours* and *ourn*, *yours* and *yourn*, came somewhat late in the language. The genuine etymological forms in both cases are *oure*, *our*, and *youre*, *your*. These continued to appear at times in Chaucer and his contemporaries. 'I you swore to be all freely your,' says *Cleopatra* in addressing the dead *Antony*. This usage crops up at intervals down to a somewhat late period—as late certainly as the seventeenth century. In the second of his sonnets to *Cœlia*, Browne, the author of 'Britannia's Pastorals,' says of the sun that

> 'the store
> Of thick clouds interposed makes her less our.'

But these simple forms lacked distinctiveness. Language therefore set out to impart it by adding to them in one part of the country the ending in *-s* of the Northern dialect, in another part the ending in *-n* common in the Southern. Strictly speaking, they were both what we are wont to call corruptions. They were in reality double possessives. But they were corruptions which language felt the necessity of having."

Yet a choice between the two forms seemed inevitable. The Wycliffite version of the Scriptures contains forms ending in *s* and *n*; but Chaucer, "who in this particular pretty certainly represented the usage prevailing in the circles of the court," used only the *-s* forms. Says the writer: "Had the condition of things been reversed, we should all have been saying in these days *ourn* and *yourn* and *hern*, and looking upon *ours* and *yours* and *hers* as irredeemable vulgarisms." An interesting account of the double negative in the field of syntactical constructions is given thus:

"There is in our tongue no more deeply rooted and widely extended illustration of these survivals of a past of good usage than the employment of the double negative to strengthen the negation. All the efforts of education for centuries seem to have exerted hardly a perceptible influence in diminishing its prevalence with a great body of speakers. It was once my fortune to hear an exemplification of this idiom as it came in its native energy from the mouth of an irate father who had been for some time contemplating with profoundest disgust the head-gear with which his daughter had adorned herself. He was of Scandinavian descent, and I seemed to catch a glimpse of the old Berserker rage flaming forth in his violent utterance. No one negative would have sufficed to convey the intensity of his indignation. 'Don't you never let me see you wear no such thing on your head no more,' were the words in which his opulence of disapproval found expression. Not that the prohibition with all its wealth of negatives wrought the desired effect. Against the rock of feminine fancy in dress, supported by fashion, the waves of parental wrath dash in vain. Besides, the girl, whose education was better than her parent's, had learned that two negatives constitute an affirmative. Accordingly, it was natural for her to assume that the employment of two additional ones still further intensified the positiveness of the injunction that she should wear just what she was inclined to wear.

"But the point to be brought out here is that the wrathful parent of the nineteenth century spoke precisely as under similar circumstances Chaucer would have done in the fourteenth. Two negatives the poet uses constantly to strengthen the negation. In his time that was the absolutely correct thing to do. But on special occasions—on occasions wherein he sought to express himself with peculiar energy—he called in the aid of three or four. In the 'Canterbury Tales,' for instance, the knight is the ideal soldier and gentleman. The one trait upon which the poet lays particular stress is the unfailing courtesy he displays to every one, no matter what his station in life. He emphasizes this characteristic by crowding four negatives into two lines. Of him it is asserted that

> 'He never yet no villainy ne said
> In all his life unto no manner wight.'

Put in modern prose this declares that the knight in all his life never used any abusive language to any sort of person. Such a restrained way of stating the fact satisfies itself with one negative. It conveys the sense after a fashion, and is without doubt a very gentlemanly way of putting things. Yet how dreadfully tame it seems as against the combined crushing force produced by the succession of *never* and *no* and *ne* and *no*. Long disuse has indeed hindered us from appreciating the full effect of the original construction. In order to feel that, one must first become thoroughly steeped in Chaucer's diction.

"In writing as he did Chaucer was following the practise which had prevailed from the beginning in his own tongue. In Anglo-Saxon, as in ancient Greek, the more negatives you had, the stronger became your negation. The transition to the opposite sense took place during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the study of the Latin classics was at its height. By the end of the latter century men had forgotten the existence of the earlier and once common idiom. In his edition of Chaucer, Speght speaks of the poet's use of it as 'an imitation of the Greek construction'—Greek being a language of which neither the poet himself nor contemporary authors could have read a word. It was nothing but the imitation of the Latin construction which had produced the change.

"Has it been a benefit? It is more than doubtful. 'As for our double negative,' says Lowell in his Biglow Papers, 'I shall waste no time in quoting instances of it, because it was once as universal in English as it still is in the Neo-Latin languages, where it does not strike us as vulgar. I am not sure that the loss of it is not to be regretted.'"

The two words *done* and *seen* used as preterits are, on the contrary, purely popular perversions, we are told, and do not seem to have behind them "any ancient dialectic usage." They are moreover the only instances in which a full participial form has intruded itself into the preterit.

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Baker, Alfred. The Life of Sir Isaac Pitman. 8vo, pp. 392. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. $2.

The invention of shorthand, stenography, or what Mr. Alfred Baker calls phonography, is closely connected with the reformed-spelling movement in which Sir Isaac Pitman (he was knighted by Queen Victoria, 1894) took an active part. The present biography, accordingly, contains a very complete history not only of a useful and active life, but of the reformed-spelling movement and the development of stenography. Carefully written under the auspices of the present Pitman firm, and published in an attractive form, the work should interest all stenographers and teachers of stenography. It will also be of value to spelling-reforms. Fifty illustrations, including photogravures and full-paged plates of portraits, views, and facsimiles, add to its attractiveness.

Banzai. By Parabellum. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

Beach, Lt.-Com. Edward L. An Annapolis Youngster. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 386. Philadelphia. Penn Publishing Co.

Benson, E. F. The Climber. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.

Bindloss, Harold. Long Odds. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 401. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Buchanan, James, The Works of. Comprizing his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Collected and Edited by John Bassett Moore. Volume VI. 1844–1846. 8vo. pp. xvii–509. Philadelphia J. B. Lippincott Co.

De Bary, Richard. The Land of Promise—An Account of the Material and Spiritual Unity of America. 12mo, pp. xv–311. New York Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Degener, A. L. Wer ist's? 8vo, pp. 1626. New York G. F. Stechert & Co. 12.50 marks.

This fourth edition of the German "Who's Who?" contains the biographies of 20,000 eminent men of all professions. In addition it furnishes many interesting data from national and international statistics. There follows a table of comparative valuation of the world's coinage. The pen-names of 3,000 authors, chiefly German and Austrian, and a list of universities, technical colleges, public libraries, museums, and learned societies have also been included in this useful compilation which is indispensable to editors and writers on contemporaneous events. The present edition is a vast improvement on its predecessors, being fuller and more comprehensive.

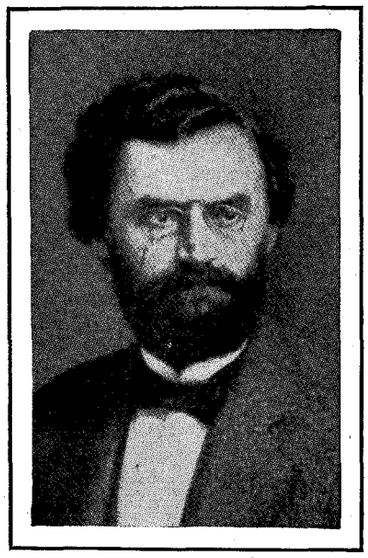
Dickinson, G. Lowes. Justice and Liberty: A Political Dialog. 16mo, pp. 256. New York The McClure Co. $1.20 net.

Dixon, Jr., Thomas. Comrades—A Story of Social Adventure in California. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. The Greatness and Decline of Rome. Vol. IV. Translated by H. J. Clayton. 8vo, pp. 291. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

An account of Latin civilization, Latin domination, and Latin decay, written in the light of the most recent critical investigations, must be necessarily an interesting, even an exciting, work to those who have hitherto been satisfied with Niebuhr, Mommsen, Arnold, or even the rhetorical romance of Gibbon. There can be no doubt whatever as to the charm and fascination of Ferrero's work, the fourth volume of which is before us.

We are introduced here to days which witnessed the vicissitudes of the Second Triumvirate. We see the patient craft and resolution with which Octavianus prepared the way for his accession to the purple as Augustus, the first of a line of Roman monarchs whose triumphs in the domain of letters, art, conquest, and legislation are quite unparalleled in history. Antony is exhibited as a weak and sensual man, but his connection with Cleopatra is stript of most of the romantic interest which has been woven around it both in art and literature.



CARL SCHURZ IN 1871.

The third volume of his autobiography was recently published.

According to Ferrero, the union of the Roman triumvir, colleague of Octavianus and Lepidus, with the Egyptian queen, was sanctioned by a Roman marriage, dictated on both sides by merely mercenary motives. It was not to satisfy a romantic passion that Antony was marrying Cleopatra. Julius Cæsar had bequeathed to him the project of conquering Asia and, while he had plenty of fighting-men, he had no money. His idea was to become King of Egypt in order that he might draw upon the treasury of the Ptolemies for prosecuting his eastern campaign. On the other hand, Cleopatra desired the help of Antony in extending her Egyptian kingdom through the valor of his well-trained legions. She coveted the territories of Judæa, Arabia, Tyre, and Sidon, and most of her desires she dissimulated until she had lifted him to her throne. Strange to say this bizarre union called forth not a single protest in Rome, either in the Senate or the Comitia.

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CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His new volume "Discourses and Sermons" is noticed on the following page.

The great turning-point in the relations between Octavianus and Antony was the divorce of Octavia, sister of the former and wife of the latter. The triumvirate had indeed been already dissolved by the deposition of Lepidus; the two remaining members of the original coalition were facing each other with daggers drawn. To Cleopatra it was a moment of triumph. She saw that war was inevitable and her Egyptian imperialism near to achievement. At the sea-fight of Actium the fate of Rome was decided in favor of the future Augustus. M. Ferrero thinks that Antony had a fair prospect of coming out victorious in the struggle, for his soldiers fought bravely and with their usual devotion to their popular leader. But suddenly Cleopatra, who was witnessing the struggle from her own vessel, set sail and left the scene of combat, Antony immediately following her.

The sequel to the flight of the heir to Cæsar's Asiatic dreams of conquest was the Roman subjugation of Egypt, the suicide of its king, and the brief captivity ending with the suicide of Cleopatra. With her perished the last remnant of the Alexandrian empire, the ancient and glorious kingdom of the Ptolemies. The policy of Roman imperialism had won its last great triumph and after a hundred and seventy years of Roman expansion the land of the Pharaohs was added to the Mediterranean empire of Rome. Horace wrote a joyful ode on the occasion of the triumph of his patron, altho, as Ferrero remarks, "in his enthusiasm he consented to glorify the conqueror by verifying the absurd legend concerning the queen" as a Catherine the Great or a Messalina, when she was merely a crafty and ambitious sovereign intriguing in cold blood for the aggrandizement of Egypt.

There can be no doubt as to the delight with which students of history and lovers of the Roman classics will read Ferrero's brilliant pages. Whether they will agree with all his conclusions and interpretations is a different matter. One of the most attractive features of the work is the way in which he employs the poetic literature of Rome in illustration of the sentiments of the time. There never has been a history of Rome in which Horace, Vergil, and Ovid have been so skilfully brought to the fore as part and parcel, not only of the literature, but of the politics of their time. All scholars will feel grateful to the learned Italian for the frequent occasions on which he drives them to their bookcase to refresh their memories by a reference to the masterpieces whose study may have been supplanted by more prosaic and practical occupations.

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Finley, John H., and **Sanderson,** John F. The American Executive and Executive Methods. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: The Century Co.

Frothingham, Arthur L. The Monuments of Christian Rome. 8vo, pp. 412. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25.

As one of the series "Handbooks of Archeology and Antiquities," this work before us is very successful in marshaling facts and events connected with the growth of religion and art in Rome. For the space which the author has allotted to the treatment of his subject we consider the mass of information furnished to be marvelous. The condition of Rome from an artistic and architectural standpoint at the time of the first Christian emperors is stated in a masterly sketch. The emergence of Christian art out of the ruins of a pagan city is next treated, and a full account is given of church-building in Rome as it began with adaptations of the court-house or basilica to the domed temple of St. Peter's. A good index and a list of the churches of Rome is furnished by the author, and the illustrations are numerous and of high quality. Whether for the tour or the study this book will prove of exceptional value to those who consult it.

The account of early fresco-painters in Italy is full of information which it is very difficult to obtain from general sources. The whole work impresses us as scholarly and complete and as well adapted for the class-room as for private reading.

Garland, Hamlin. The Shadow World. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.35.

Gibbons, Cardinal James. Discourses and Sermons for Every Sunday and the Principal Festivals of the Year. 12mo, pp. x-531. New York and Baltimore: John Murphy Co.

If "genius is appreciation of the obvious," these sermons have some marks of genius. The author uses no psychology save that which is furnished by the Scriptures or lies on the surface as ordinary practical casuistry. The style of writing is simple enough, so that when preached the sermons would be understood by the least educated man in the congregation. Everything by way of argument is rested on utterances of Scripture. The whole result is a collection of discourses adapted to the hearing or reading of the common people. At the same time many important questions are dealt with, in private conduct and in social and civic affairs. While the sermons are better suited to the Roman-Catholic than to the Protestant mind, they are not without value to readers of all kinds, as dissertations upon common truths by a teacher of positive religious faith and excellent Christian common sense.

Gilman, Lawrence. Edward Macdowell. Pp. 190. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

The comparatively recent death of Edward Macdowell has caused a revival of interest in the life and art of this versatile genius. It is especially fitting, therefore, that at this time the artist and his work should be reviewed understandingly. Mr. Gilman styles Macdowell "the prophet of modernity," and proceeds to analyze his work and its ultimate value with penetrating clearness. The volume is a tribute, likewise a vindication; for Macdowell did not escape the common penalty of greatness—that of being misunderstood.

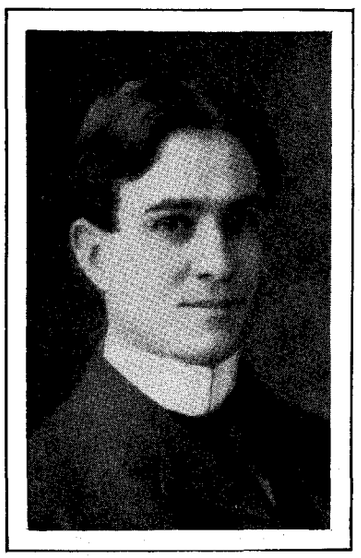
The author approaches his subject from two standpoints, the first half of his book being entitled "The Man" and the second half, "The Music-Maker." The biography proper covers Macdowell's work as teacher and composer both at home and abroad, relations with other music-masters, his ideal home life, the professorship at Columbia University, and his shadowed last days. The writer's estimate of Macdowell as a worker agrees with that of Hamlin Garland, who once said that he was "temperate in all things but work; in that he was hopelessly prodigal." The more technical portion of the book deals with the composer's methods and the history of his creations. A handy, classified summary of these compositions completes the biography. The illustrations are well-chosen.

Green, Allen Ayrault. The Land of Lost. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 142. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Gregory, Louise Fanshawe. Mamma, Nelly, and I: The Story of a Thinking Doll told by Chrissy Herself. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 166. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.25.

Hall, H. Fielding. On Immortality. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Hanus, Paul H. Beginnings in Industrial Education and Other Educational Discussions. 12mo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.



BURTON E. STEVENSON.

Compiler of "Poems of American History," which was recently published.

Harvey, George. Women, etc. Some Letters from an Editor's Diary. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Lang, Andrew. The Maid of France—Being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne D'Arc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi-379. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Lowell, Percival. Mars as the Abode of Life. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xix-288. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Mackay, Donald Sage. The Religion of the Threshold and Other Sermons. With Introduction by Prof. Hugh Black, D.D. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

MacNutt, Francis Augustus. Bartholomew de Las Casas. Pp. 472. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

If it be true that the history of the world is made up of the biographies of a few great men, then the history of Spanish America during the reigns of Ferdinand of Aragon, Charles V., and Philip II. needs no commentary other than the life-story of Bartholomew de Las Casas. This venerable apostle to the Indians was in vital touch with all the political and theological movements of his day that related to the New World. It is a series of pathetic pictures of this "best-hated man in America" that is presented by the author. Ascetic when all about him were gluttonous, self-sacrificing in a world dominated by selfishness, and spiritual in the midst of sensuality, there is some reason for the writer's eulogy of the missionary whom he calls the noblest Spaniard who ever landed in the western world.

It is not generally known that the instigator of Indian slavery in America was Christopher Columbus. According to Mr. MacNutt, such appears to have been the case, altho it is equally true that the Spanish adventurers that accompanied him were quite ready to follow his lead. Their inborn love of conquest and greed were covered by the specious argument that slavery would result in the salvation of many souls, ignoring the common-sense view that the principles of Christianity must be seen in actual operation to be appreciated.

Curiously enough, the man whose protest against this unjust and barbarous practise became his life-work began by being a slave-holder himself. Of a naturally kind and sensitive disposition, however, Las Casas could not long remain insensible to the extreme cruelties of the system as carried on by his countrymen, and it is indicative of the man's character that once having become convinced of its inhumanities, he threw himself heart and soul into a desperate fight for its abolition. He almost immediately took holy orders, later joining the Dominicans, and by degrees rose to the dignity of prior and then bishop. The years that followed were replete with unceasing effort, including some half-dozen voyages between the Indies and Spain, frequent audiences with his sovereign, the intercession of more than one friend at court, and the publication of countless letters and pamphlets all bearing on the one theme of Indian slavery. He was eloquent in speech, not without a certain dry wit, and possest of the ability to detect the weakness of the other man's argument instantly. His years exceeded the prescribed threescore and ten by quite a few, but at the age of ninety he was still writing in defense of the cause so near his heart.

The book is an impartial, entertaining record of one of the most important periods of the world's history. The illustrations are in keeping with the high standard of excellence maintained from the first to the final page. Best of all, Mr. MacNutt has succeeded in infusing a human interest into the dry facts of history.

Madison, Lucy Foster. Peggy Owen—A Story for Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 456. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Marriott, Crittenden. Uncle Sam's Business—Told for Young Americans. 12mo, pp. xi-320. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Maugham, W. Somerset. The Magician. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Melitz, Leo. The Opera-Goer's Complete Guide—Comprizing Two Hundred and Nine Opera Plots with Musical Numbers and Casts. Translated by Richard Salinger. 12mo, pp. xv-377. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Mifflin, Lloyd. Toward the Uplands—Later Poems. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 76. New York: Oxford University Press.

Monroe, W. S. In Viking Land. Norway: Its Peoples, its Fjords and its Fjelds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxiv-332. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Moses, Barr. Dreaming River. 16mo, pp. 262. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

Moses, Montrose J. Henrik Ibsen—The Man

(*Continued on page 306*)

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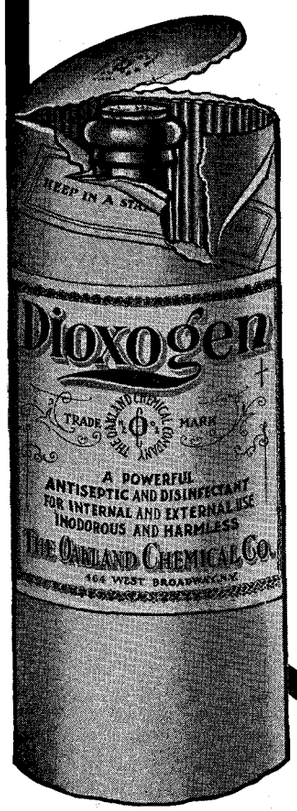

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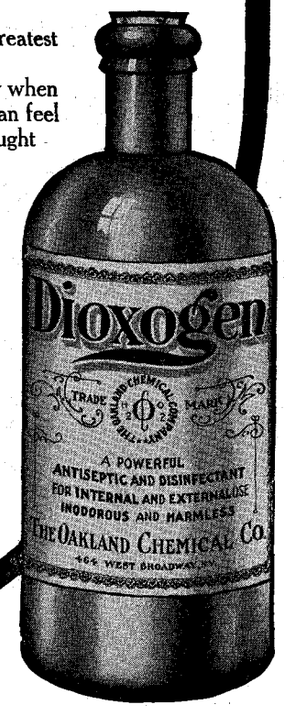

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 304*)

and the Plays. 12mo, pp. 522. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Mowry, William A. Recollections of a New England Educator. Pp. 279. New York Boston, Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The last seventy years (1838–1908) are covered by these reminiscences, which form a fairly complete history of American education during that period. As teacher in both public and private schools, editor of pedagogical journals, school superintendent, and lecturer at numerous institutes and summer schools, Mr Mowry's career has been a varied and interesting one, enabling him to speak with authority upon the educational tendencies of his time. An acquaintance with such noted educators as Henry Barnard, Horace Mann, and William T. Harris, not to mention various college presidents, is in itself an education and such has been the author's coveted experience.

Mr. Mowry's education began in the stern days when book-learning meant sacrifice and privation, and the earning of a few months' tuition at some local academy entailed the peddling of books or teaching of some country school at a few paltry dollars a week. In connection with his student life at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mr. Mowry pays a warm tribute to its late honored president, Samuel H. Taylor, whom he does not hesitate to place at the head of American educators. Recollections of the college life that followed call forth a comparison of the advantages to be obtained to-day with those of fifty years ago, when the faculty of our leading colleges were men that for the most part stood at the very head of their professions and the relation between teacher and pupil was a much closer bond than is possible at the present time. The chapters covering editorial work contain a comprehensive sketch of the leading educational journals of the country.

Far from being the dry record of a typical pedagog, the recollections are a bright, chatty account of contemporaneous educators and educational movements. Tho Mr. Mowry takes exception in one or two cases to present-day methods, the general trend of his book is decidedly optimistic.

Nott, Charles C. The Mystery of the Pinckney Draft. 8vo, pp. 334. The Century Co. $2.

While the title of this book reads like that of a novel, the work is actually a study in constitutional history. The question discust by Charles C. Nott, former Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, is, how much of the work of Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, is embodied in the Constitution of the United States. It is a matter of history that Pinckney presented a draft of a constitution which was submitted to a committee of the whole. This draft seems to have vanished into thin air, altho John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, is said to have received a copy of it from the author many years later. This mystery thus created is dispelled by Judge Nott in the

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present brochure which will interest all historical students.

Quiller-Couch, A. T. [Editor and Selecter]. Poems by Tennyson; Passages from Napier's Peninsular war; Browning's Lyrical Poems; Keats's Odes and Lyrics; Poems by Matthew Arnold; Essays by Charles Lamb; Lyrical Poems by Coleridge; Selections from William Hazlitt; Lyrical Poems by Shelley; Wordsworth's Lyrical Poems; Hood's Poems; Old Ballads by Robin Hood; Early English Lyrics; Everyman—A Morality Play; Goldsmith's Traveler and Deserted Village; Poems by William Blake; Horace Walpole—Earlier Letters; Minor Poems by Milton; Selections from Daniel Defoe; Selections from John Bunyan; Selections from Izaak Walton; Poems by George Crabbe; Cowper's Poems; Selections from Boswell's Johnson; Scenes from Marlowe's Plays; Poems by Andrew Marvell; Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets. Each, paper, 16mo, pp. 30 to 40. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 3d. each.

Reynolds, Victor [Selected and Arranged by]. Stories of the Flemish and Dutch Artists from the Time of the van Eycks to the end of the Seventeenth Century. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

Richardson, Henry Handel. Maurice Guest. 12mo, pp. 562. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Royce, Josiah. Race Questions: Provincialism and Other American Problems. 12mo, pp. xiii–287. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Steegmann, Mary G. [Translator]. The book of Divine Consolation of the Blest Angela of Foligno. Translated from the Italian; Introduction by Algar Thorold. Pp. 265. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

The New Medieval Library represents a departure in the book world. These small volumes in stamped-leather bindings and with quaint metallic clasps are sure to delight the soul of the book-lover and antiquarian. Their outward appearance, no less than contents, are suggestive of the cloister of the Middle Ages.

The Book of the Blest Angela treats of the severe and often impossible ideals of sainthood as conceived in the thirteenth century. Originally written in Latin, it appeared in "the vulgar tongue" in 1536 and upon this Italian version is based the present English translation. Facsimiles of

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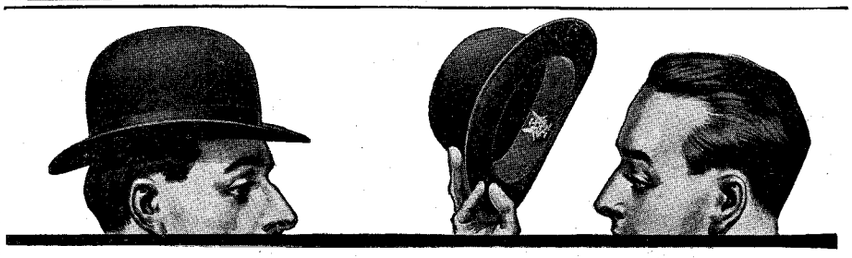

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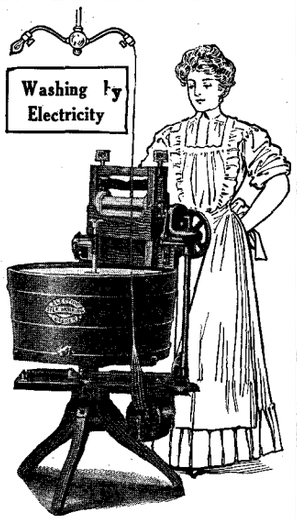

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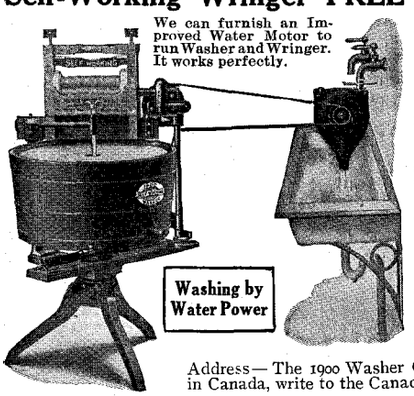

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the early Italian illustrations are given. The chief value of the book is, of course, historical.

In the first section is related the conversion of the Blest Angela, which was accomplished by means of eighteen "spiritual steps." The motive that actuated this change of heart was a dread of hell torment. The saint's immediate family proving a spiritual hindrance, she prayed to be rid of them. Death claimed them shortly afterward, so that she was enabled to set out on her upward path with renewed courage.

As to the doctrines contained in the book, the virtues of poverty, renunciation, humility, and suffering are especially commended. It is truly a call to be as miserable as possible and we find the saint praying with fervor for a death of prolonged agony.

The so-called visions of the Blest Angela are inexplicable. That they were very real experiences can not be doubted, but so little is understood of the mysticism of the early Catholic Church that it is hard to define them in terms of modern psychology. This acute spiritual sensitiveness seems to have been at the expense of physical power, for the visions were often accompanied by loss of speech and extreme weariness.

As stated in the introduction, no sincere life is without value, and thus this bit of religious biography may be read with profit. Tho it may appear bigoted and selfish at times, the important fact to remember is that by a life spent in ministering to others, Saint Angela of Foligno fairly earned the title of Blest.

Stork, Charles Wharton. Day Dreams of Greece. 16mo, pp. 61. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 75 cents.

Symonds, Margaret. Days Spent on a Doge's Farm. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

Van Rensselaer, Henry, Life and Letters of. By the Rev. Edward P. Spillane, S.J. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Fordham University Press.

Worcester, Elwood. The Living Word. Pp. 351. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

This latest work of the founder of the Emmanuel Movement embodies the religious thought of one of our most representative thinkers. Dr. Worcester lays no claim to entire originality of thought in the contents of his new book, explaining in the preface that his ideas have been largely modified by the German theologian Fechner. Nevertheless, it is apparent that these views, tho traceable to Fechner in many instances, have become the author's own.

The purpose of the volume, as stated by Dr. Worcester, is to promote a desire for a more spiritual life and a more spiritual interpretation of life. He would show that God, the soul, and the after-life are vital realities. Realizing that the religious problems and doubts confronting thinking men and women to-day are many and serious, he attempts to answer these problems, in so far as he is able, in a rational, helpful way.

Beginning with the faith of tradition and then coming down to present-day theology, the writer reviews the errors and

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strong points of each in turn. Scientists and philosophers of every age are freely quoted, as "The Living Word" represents a desire to bring all means to bear upon the important subjects under discussion. That there is no adequate answer to every why and wherefore, Dr. Worcester is honest enough to admit, but his present contribution will doubtless throw light on many a vexed question. Especially convincing are the chapters on death, "the second birth," and immortality.

The book is written in a broad-minded, non-sectarian way. While the reader may question some of the conclusions reached, he can not help admitting that it is a strong, sincere expression of thought.

BOOKS OF THE PAST YEAR ABOUT LINCOLN

Below will be found a list of the most notable, if not practically all the books issued during the past year with Lincoln as their subject. As most readers are aware, the Lincoln literature is probably the largest in biographical literature except the Napoleonic.

Alford, F. The Wit of Lincoln. Indianapolis: Scott-Miller Co.

Andrews, Mrs. M. K. S. The Perfect Tribute. New Edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Atkinson, Eleanor. The Boyhood of Lincoln. New York: McClure Co. 50 cents net.

Atkinson, Eleanor. Lincoln's Love Story. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 60. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Baker, D. C. Lincoln vs. Liquor. New York: Baker Publishing Co.

Bancroft, G. Abraham Lincoln. New York: A. Wessels Co. 60 cents net.

Bigelow, F. S. [Editor]. Worldly Wisdom from Abraham Lincoln. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co.

Binns, H. B. Life of Abraham Lincoln. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Chittenden, L. E. Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 53. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

Davis, J. M. How Abraham Lincoln Became President. New York: J. M. Davis.

Dewitt, David Miller. The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln and its Expiation. 12mo, pp. xi-302. New York: Macmillan Co.

Gerry, M S. The Toy Shop: A Story of Lincoln.

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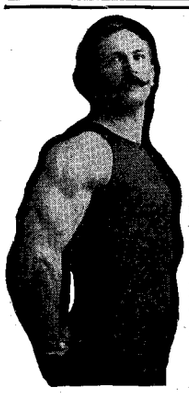

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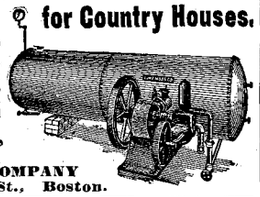

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Hamburg-American Line. Unveiling of a Lincoln Memorial Tablet on board the S. S. "President Lincoln." New York: Hamburg-American Line.

Jackson, S. Trevena. Lincoln's Use of the Bible. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 35. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

Jayne, W. Abraham Lincoln. Published by the Grand Army. 25 cents.

Laughlin, Clara E. The Death of Lincoln—The Story of Booth's Plot, His Deed and the Penalty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Lincoln, Abraham, The Wisdom of: Being extracts from the Speeches, State Papers, and Letters. New York: A. Wessels Co. 50 cents net. Limp leather, 75 cents net.

Lincoln Centennial Medal. Presenting the medal of Abraham Lincoln by Jules Edouard Roine, together with papers on the Medal: Its Origin and Symbolism, by George N. Olcott, and The Lincoln Centennial Commemoration by Richard Lloyd Jones, and Certain Characteristic Utterances of Abraham Lincoln. 12mo, pp. 70. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Meese, W. A. Abraham Lincoln: Incidents in his Life Relating to Waterways. W. A. Meese. 40 cents.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Pennsylvania Commandery. Abraham Lincoln. M. O. L. L., Pa. 15 cents.

Miller, Marion Mills [Editor]. Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln. Centenary Edition. 9 vols. Portraits. 12mo. New York: Current Literature Publishing Co. $14.

Moores, Charles W. The Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 132. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Morgan, J. Abraham Lincoln, the Boy and the Man. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Oakleaf, J. B. Analysis of the Gettysburg Address (of Lincoln). J. B. Oakleaf.

Peters, Madison C. Abraham Lincoln's Religion. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 75 cents.

Rothschild, A. Lincoln, Master of Men. New edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Scott, Temple [Editor]. The Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. New York: Brentano's. $1.

Sellery, G. C. Lincoln's Suspension of Habeas Corpus as viewed by Congress. Madison: University of Wisconsin. 35 cents.

Sparks, E. E. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Illinois State Historical Library.

Sparks, E. E., and others [Editors]. Semi-Centennial of Lincoln-Douglas Debates in Illinois, 1858–1908; circular of suggestions for school celebrations. Springfield, Ill.: Phillips Bros.

Tandy, Francis D. [Editor]. Anthology of the Epigrams and Sayings of Abraham Lincoln, collected from his writings and speeches. New York: Francis D. Tandy. 75 cents.

Whitlock, Brand. Abraham Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 205. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Whipple, W. The Story-Life of Lincoln. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.75 net.

White, H. Abraham Lincoln in 1854. State Historical Society of Illinois.

Whitney, H. C. Life of Lincoln. 2 vols. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $2.50 net.

NOTABLE EARLIER BOOKS ON LINCOLN

Bates, David Homer. Lincoln in the Telegraph Office. New York: The Century Co. (1907.)

Binns, Henry Bryan. Abraham Lincoln. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (1907.)

Carpenter, Francis B. Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln. New York: Hurd & Houghton. (1866.)

Hapgood, Norman. Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People. New York: The Macmillan Co. (1899.) $2.

Herndon, William H., and **Weik,** Jesse W. Lincoln, the True Story of a Great Life, etc. Two vols. Small 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. (1892.) $3.

Hill, Frederick Trevor. Lincoln, the Lawyer. New York: The Century Co. (1906.) $2.

Holland, J. G. Life of Abraham Lincoln. Springfield, Mass.: C. Bill. (1866.)

Lamon, Ward H. The Life of Abraham Lincoln, from his Birth to his Inauguration as President. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. (1872.)

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CURRENT POETRY

The Coming of Lincoln

By Edwin Markham

Men saw no portents on that winter night
A hundred years ago. No omens flared
Above that rail-built cabin with one door,
And windowless to all the peering stars.
They laid him in the hollow of a log,
Humblest of cradles, save that other one—
The manger in the stall at Bethlehem.

No portents! yet with whisper and alarm
The Evil Powers that dread the nearing feet
Of heroes held a council in that hour;
And sent three fates to darken that low door,
To baffle and beat back the heaven-sent child.
Three were the fates—gaunt Poverty that chains,
Gray Drudgery that grinds the hope away,
And gaping Ignorance that starves the soul.

They came with secret laughters to destroy.
Ever they dogged him, counting every step,
Waylaid his youth and struggled for his life.
They came to master, but he made them serve.
And from the wrestle with the destinies,
He rose with all his energies aglow.

For God, upon whose stedfast shoulders rest
These governments of ours, had not forgot.
He needed for his purposes a voice,
A voice to be a clarion on the wind,
Crying the word of freedom to dead hearts,
The word the centuries had waited for.

So hidden in the West, God shaped his man.
There in the unspoiled solitudes he grew,
Unwarped by culture and uncramped by creed;
Keeping his course courageous and alone,
As goes the Mississippi to the sea.
His daring spirit burst the narrow bounds,
Rose resolute; and like the sea-called stream,
He tore new channels where he found no way.

The tools were his first teachers, sternly kind.
The plow, the scythe, the maul, the echoing ax
Taught him their homely wisdom and their peace.
He had the plain man's genius—common sense,
Yet rage for knowledge drove his mind afar;
He fed his spirit with the bread of books,
And slaked his thirst at all the wells of thought.

But most he read the heart of common man,
Scanned all its secret pages stained with tears,
Saw all the guile, saw all the piteous pain;
And yet could keep the smile about his lips,
Love and forgive, see all and pardon all;
His only fault, the fault that some of old
Laid even on God—that he was ever wont
To bend the law to let his mercy out.

—*The New York American* (February 7).

The Man Who Came

(Supposed to have been written not long after the Civil War.)

By Edwin Arlington Robinson

A flying word from here and there
Had sown the name at which we sneered,
But soon the name was everywhere,
To be reviled and then revered;
A presence to be loved and feared,
We can not hide it, or deny
That we, the gentlemen who jeered,
May be forgotten by and by.

He came when days were perilous
And hearts of men were sore beguiled;
And having made his note of us,
He pondered and was reconciled.
Was ever master yet so mild
As he, and so untamable?
We doubted, even when he smiled,
Not knowing what he knew so well.

He knew that undeceiving fate
Would shame us whom he served unsought;

Doubtless you have heard sound-reproducing instruments; perhaps you have had it in mind to buy one; maybe you are uncertain which make to buy; but

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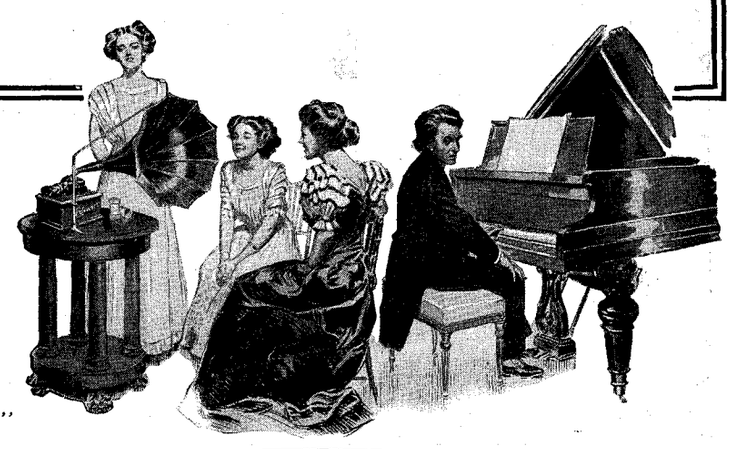

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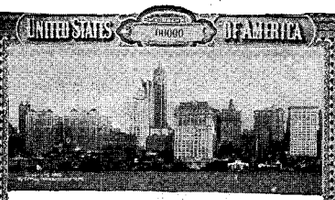

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He knew that he must wince and wait—
The jest of those for whom he fought;
He knew devoutly what he thought
Of us and of our ridicule;
He knew that we must all be taught
Like little children in a school.

We gave a glamour to the task
That he encountered and saw through,
But little of us did he ask,
And little did we ever do.
And what appears if we review
The season when we railed and chaffed?
It is the face of one who knew
That we were learning while we laughed.

The face that in our visions feels
Again the venom that we flung,
Transfigured to the world reveals
The vigilance to which we clung.
Shrewd, ragged, harassed, and among
The mysteries that are untold,
The face we see was never young
Nor could it ever have been old.

For he, to whom we had applied
Our shopman's test of age and worth,
Was elemental when he died,
As he was ancient at his birth:
The saddest among kings of earth,
Bowed with a galling crown, this man
Met rancor with a cryptic mirth,
Laconic—and Olympian.

The love, the grandeur, and the fame
Are bounded by the world alone;
The calm, the smouldering, and the flame
Of awful patience were his own:
With him they are forever flown
Past all our found self-shadowings,
Wherewith we cumber the Unknown
As with inept, Icarian wings.

For we were not as other men:
'Twas ours to soar and his to see;
But we are coming down again,
And we shall come down pleasantly;
Nor shall we longer disagree
On what it is to be sublime,
But flourish in our perigee
And have one Titan at a time.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (February).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AS "UNCLE JOE" SAW LINCOLN

SOME of the most interesting reminiscences of Lincoln which the centennial has brought out come from the pen of Speaker Cannon. Altho Mr. Cannon did not know Mr. Lincoln intimately, he began the practise of law in the same judicial circuit where Mr. Lincoln had practised many years. Here he saw something of Lincoln, and, what was next best, came to know most of the future President's intimate friends.

To let Mr. Cannon tell his own story, as he gives it in *Leslie's Weekly:*

My first meeting with Mr. Lincoln was in June, 1860, when the Republican State Convention was held at Decatur to select delegates to the national Convention. I lived at Tuscola, and, with a party of Republicans, drove across the prairies to Decatur to attend the convention. The distance was about forty miles, and we traveled in a two-horse farm wagon. When we drove into Decatur and through the main street, one of our party, a man by the name of Vanderon, said, "There's Abe!" and called out to a tall man on the sidewalk, "Howdy, Abe!" to which Mr. Lincoln responded, with like familiarity, "Howdy, Arch!" A little later one of our party wanted to send a telegram, and we went to the railroad station, where the only telegraph office in the town was located. There we met Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Vanderon exprest surprize at seeing him, and

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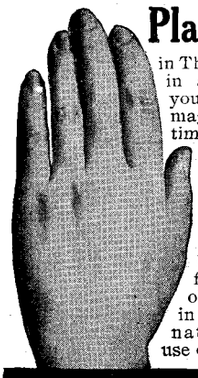

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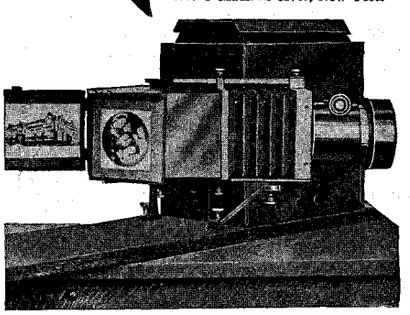

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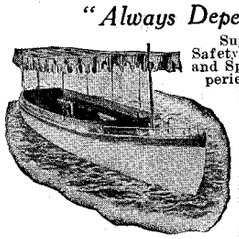

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asked if he had come to the convention being a candidate for President. Lincoln looked at his questioner for a moment, and then, with a drawl, replied, "I'm most too much of a candidate to be here, and not enough of one to stay away."

The convention was held the next day, in what was called a wigwam, tho it would hardly be called that now. It was an open space or lot between two buildings. Posts made from saplings had been set into the ground at the open ends of the lot, so as to form a support for a roof of green boughs to serve as a shade, and rough boards were placed on short lengths of logs to form the seats. The two ends were open. The convention was practically out of doors. I went to the convention and was in the crowd outside the line of supports for the roof of boughs. Soon after the convention was opened there was a call from the platform to open a passage and let John Hanks and Dick Oglesby through, with two big walnut rails that had been split by Lincoln and Hanks. The crowd surged back to make a passageway for Hanks and Oglesby, and they carried the rails to the platform, where they were placed, with a cotton streamer bearing the legend, "These rails were made by John Hanks and Abraham Lincoln in 1830."

A little while later in the proceedings there was another announcement, this time from outside, "Mr. Lincoln is here." He had appeared on the outskirts of the crowd, was instantly recognized, and his presence announced to those on the platform. The cry went up to bring him to the platform, but there was then no way of getting through the dense crowd that filled the whole place and surrounded the platform. But strong and enthusiastic men caught up Mr. Lincoln and literally passed him hand over hand to the platform, while everybody cheered and demanded a speech. When he reached the platform, Mr. Lincoln smiled and bowed, but refused to make a speech and take up the time of the convention. He was asked if he had split the rails that had been brought into the convention, and he replied, "John Hanks says I split those rails. I don't know whether we did or not, but we have made many a better one."

Mr. Cannon's next meeting with Mr. Lincoln was after he had been made President.

I was on the train going from Tuscola to Mattoon, and met Mr. Lincoln, who was also on the train, going to Charleston to pay a last visit to his stepmother, who lived at Farmington, a few miles from that place. He was, of course, the most distinguished man on the train, and he was constantly surrounded by the other passengers, who desired to shake hands and have a word with him. But he was just one of the passengers in the day coach, in all his bearings. He had no body-guard, and Senator Tom Marshall, of Coles County, was his only traveling companion. I was again introduced, but exchanged only a few words with him, because all were anxious to meet him. That was the last time I saw Lincoln. I was not in Washington at any time during his administration. I have, like all Illinois people who met Mr. Lincoln, felt that I knew him well. I became the intimate friend of many who were intimate with Mr. Lincoln, and from them I no doubt absorbed much of this feeling that I knew the man almost intimately.

The reputation of Mr. Lincoln as a story-teller did him some injustice, for not only the stories he told, but many that are apocryphal, have given many people an impression that he told stories to be entertaining. Judge David Davis, Gov. Richard Oglesby, and other men who were intimately associated with Mr. Lincoln always insisted that he never told a story except to illustrate a point in an argument and make it plainer, and never for the love of telling the story or being entertaining. Lincoln's whole life was given to serious consideration of serious problems before the people, and he gave his life to the people not only in the final sacrifice, but in all his study and efforts from the time he enlisted in the Black Hawk War.

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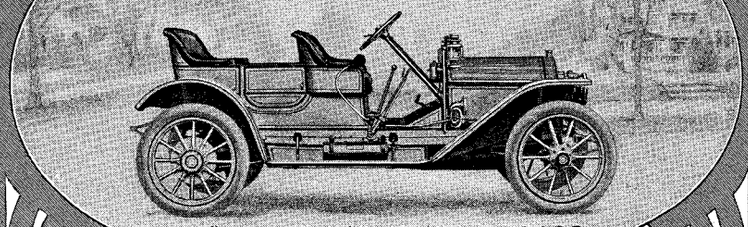

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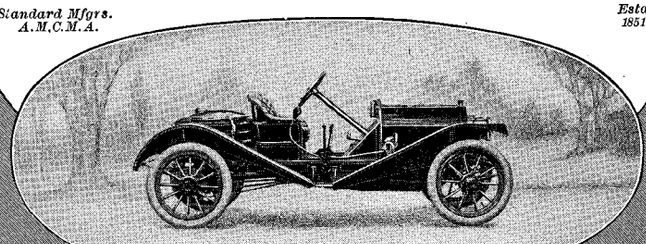

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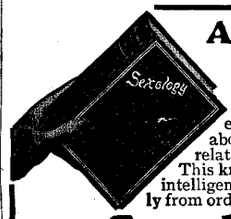

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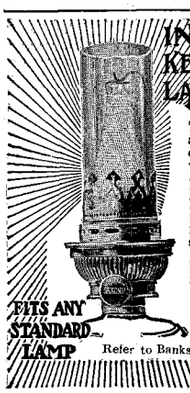
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CHICAGO'S CITIZEN-MAKER

THE city of Chicago has recently hired a man, John L. Whitman, who is an expert in the twentieth-century art of making over criminals into useful, self-supporting citizens. Mr. Whitman is the new head of the Bridewell, the city's House of Detention. Here he is building up a new system of prison administration in which the old idea that prisons are for the punishment of the criminal plays little part. He gives an example of the working-plans of his method in *The Home Herald*. To quote:

Then there's Jackson, who had been here for some time when I arrived. Jackson was what I would call a real tough sort of a geezer, an actual criminal. A few weeks before I came, he had made an effort to escape, so I found they were giving him a little the worst of it, which was the old idea of handling men. I stopt that right away and had a talk with Jackson. He told me he didn't think there was much chance for a fellow like him; crime had got to be a sort of second nature with him, and, any way, he was so badly injured that it would be impossible for him to earn a living by doing a real man's work.

It was a tough proposition. I took it up with the officers, and they said, "You can't send that fellow to the hospital. He's a bad one; to treat a fellow well who has a record like Jackson's would be subversive of discipline, and, besides, you are running the risk of his making trouble."

So I said, "Jackson, if I send you to the hospital, I am taking a chance; my reputation is put at stake almost as much as yours. I want you to realize this and be man enough to stand by me and do the square thing." And he said he would.

Well, sir, you have never seen a more happy man than Jackson was when the operation proved successful and he realized that he was to be strong and well again. A wholly new spirit came to him with his returning strength; he felt for the first time in his life that he might make a man of himself. I was watching the case mighty closely, but I didn't make any suggestions. I wanted the first move to come from him, and pretty soon it did. He came to me and said he wanted to get in touch with his folks, so I wrote and found they were fine people, living in a Western State, and overjoyed at the news I could give them. You might visit him out there to-day, for he's one of the most respected men in that country.

ITALY'S MOUNTAIN QUEEN

QUEEN HELENA, the idol, and almost the patron saint of the Italian people, has recently awakened a world-wide interest in her personality through her heroic work among the unfortunates in Sicily and Calabria. Helena was a Montenegrin princess. She was born, and still remains, a mountaineer in spirit and courage. A writer in the February *Review of Reviews* tells of her early girlhood:

Her father, Nicolas, Prince of Montenegro, lives in a low-roofed, one-storied palace at Cettinje, in a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Cettinje looks more like a village than the capital of a state, yet the tall kilted sentinels that stand at the gate of that humble palace are prouder of their prince and of their

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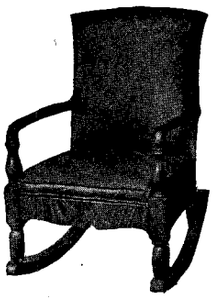

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country than if they served the Czar of all the Russias. In this palace Helena was born in 1872, one of a family of nine. The civil list of the Prince of Montenegro amounts to about $25,000, and the revenue is strained to supply his two elder sons with $6,000 each. His six daughters, therefore, were brought up in the strictest economy.

Helena was always fond of an outdoor life. There are practically no roads in Montenegro, for the inhabitants will not make it easy for cavalry or artillery to invade their country. The young princess, however, knew well the narrow, winding foot-paths of Tsernegora, the Black Mountain, and, like a real Highland girl, could trap the fox and accompany her brothers in hunting the bear. She could handle the rifle as well as they did, and was always made welcome at the peasant cottages, with their single door and window, where a draft of milk refreshed her after the chase. The Montenegrins are, of course, Servians, or, at least, Slavs. Two things they are brought up to hate, the Austrians—"Schwabs," as they opprobriously style them—and the Turks. Among the courts of Europe the palace at Cettinje was like the simple parsonage house in a parish of millionaires. It was a palace of plain living and high thinking, the home of purity, honor, truthfulness, and patriotism.

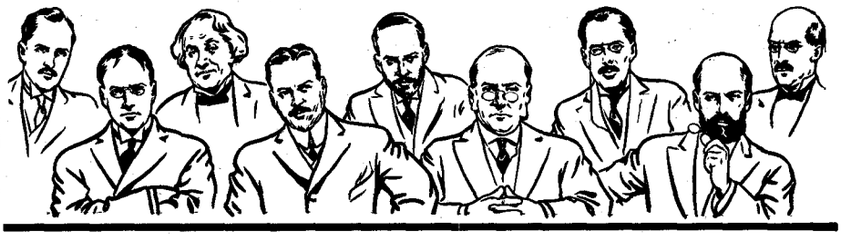
The young princess, however, was not destined to spend her life in the almost forgotten castles of the Balkans. The house of Montenegro had a rich relative in the person of the Czar Alexander. He it was who brought Helena to St. Petersburg and educated her. It was at Vienna, some years later, that the heir apparent to the Italian throne met the Princess, and her marriage was celebrated on October 4, 1896. Queen Helena's work for Italian women began with her marriage. We read:

While Queen Helena has not been too eager for the honors of royalty, she has labored hard in fulfilling the duties of her rank. She began at home. The frugality of the Montenegrin was shown in the way in which she cut down all the unnecessary and extravagant expenses of the palace, both in the kitchen and the servants' hall. The same spirit is shown in her simplicity in dress. The ladies of Rome—especially the milliners—complain that she has no love of finery, but singular to say, the aristocrats are actually following her example. At a recent afternoon meeting of ladies, held for the promotion of female education, there appeared to be a noticeable lack of rich or elaborate toilets, and the Queen was as simply drest as any of them. Plenty of beautiful faces and the sound of soft, sweet voices, but no laces or jewelry. There were dresses of blue, gray, or brown, and street bonnets in abundance, and the Queen set the example of showing that business is business. The particular business of the meeting was the education of girls and women to such a degree as would enable them to earn a comfortable living for themselves and their families.

Queen Helena is no feminist in the extreme meaning of the term, but she is anxious that her fellow countrywomen should enter all the walks of life in business education or scientific professionalism for which they manifest capacity or aptitude. It is said that she has not only roused the fashionable drones of Italy to take some interest in professional pursuits, but she has done much to help girls who work in shops and factories to study at the night-schools of Rome and acquire attainments, or even accomplishments, which enable them to obtain better and more lucrative positions.

ANOTHER AFRICAN HUNTER

If all the hunters who have written articles on their African-hunt experiences are reliable chroniclers, it begins to grow doubtful whether anything larger than a wild goat has been left for the President. Captain Fritz Duquesne is the latest huntsman to describe Mr. Roosevelt's new hunting-grounds in East Africa. He stops to ridicule "many great African hunters who have killed all their game in the narrow and dark confines of an ink-bottle," and then



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goes on to elucidate some of the hidden dangers of the black continent. To quote from *Hampton's Magazine* (February):

Where game is most abundant, the frightful diseases that nature seems to have placed as a barrier against the white man's invasion are also abundant. In Africa's wild, beautiful, mysterious forests, more to be feared than all the lions and rhinos, lurk the germs of the deadly blackwater fever, malaria, science-defying sleeping-sickness, and the unknown reason for the veld sores that drain one's life out in a few months. These, with the miasmal swamps, the noxious insects, the slimy, poisonous reptiles, and very often the poisonous spears of the natives, make hunting in Africa no game for the chicken-hearted.

Of course, hunting as a business is one thing and hunting for pleasure is another. It is possible to kill African game to a limited extent without the slightest hardship. One can go on *safari* accompanied by natives who do all the work, even to carrying the sportsman in a hammock up to the game, selecting the correct rifle, loading with the proper ammunition, pointing out the place to shoot at, and handing the hunter the weapon. The hunter merely pulls the trigger, after seeing that there are a number of *shikarees* in readiness to protect him should he miss his mark and the game charge. As often as not he misses, a *shikaree* shoots the game, and his employer gets the credit. It is the dangerous side only of African hunting that has any attractions for the man with any sporting instincts in him, and it is only that side of the hunt that is of interest to the laity.

According to present intentions, Mr. Cunninghame will take the Roosevelt party over the route I have covered twice, the last time very recently. What I have passed through Roosevelt must face. He will be lucky if he comes out alive.

Captain Duquesne then goes on to describe some of the hazards of the actual hunting. His party at one time came suddenly upon a herd of twenty elephants.

They had evidently made a long journey and were suffering from the intense heat. Some of them were occupied in thrusting their trunks into their mouths and drawing water from their stomachs. With this water they were sprinkling their sunburned backs. This is a habit that elephants always practise when they are overheated and can not find the shade of a friendly forest.

To me the sight of the approaching herd was welcome. I saw ivory which meant thousands of dollars to us if we could get in a few good shots. I ordered my caravan back into the undergrowth, and, bringing up the *shikarees*, prepared for the slaughter. I loaded my nine-millimeter Mauser with solid bullets for long shots. At three hundred yards I opened fire, and the leader, a fine bull, dropt in his tracks. The crack of my rifle threw the herd into consternation. They were not sure where the noise came from, and they as yet had not caught sight of us. After a little indecision they kept on the old route and marched toward us.

A hundred yards nearer and I gave the nearest, another bull, my second shot. It went wild. He shrieked and threw his trembling head back and forth,

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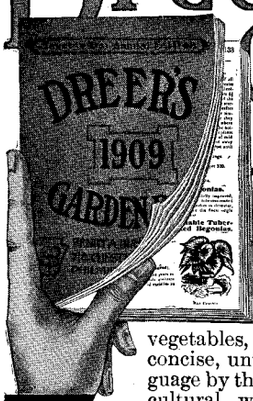

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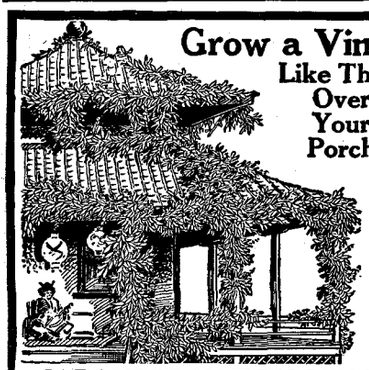

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frantic with pain. I had evidently given him a bad face wound. I fired again and must have missed. He saw me and, trumpeting loudly, charged down on us, followed by the whole herd. I emptied my magazine into them with no effect. Nearer they came, their ivory gleaming in the sun and the dust curling up in clouds behind them. The ground vibrated like a beaten drum-top under their thunderous charge.

I saw a tusk-crested wave of mammoths sweeping down to destroy us. It was no time for inaction. The gun-bearer handed me the six-hundred-caliber express. At a hundred yards I gave the leader one barrel after the other. He fell, and those behind tumbled over him in a heap. For a moment the mad charge was broken. I thought we were out of danger, but another leader forged ahead and bore down on us. "Run!" I shrieked, and every man made for safety, excepting Nick, the coolest in the face of danger and always the last to run. The herd bore down. I threw myself behind a tree, just escaping being crusht to death. A screech rose above the thunder of the hoofs and the next instant I saw Nick hoisted into the air with a blood-stained tusk through his body. The infuriated mass swept past, leaving a red-marked trail. I immediately set out on the spoor of the herd in hope of getting the body of the *shikaree*. Altho I searched till sundown I was unsuccessful.

SHEAR WIT

LINCOLN

Original Contributions Culled from Examination-Papers

At a civil-service examination of applicants for the police force under the Roosevelt régime, one of the tasks set the competitors was the writing of a short letter "stating what you know of the life and public service of Abraham Lincoln." These quoted extracts are verbatim copies from the letters themselves. We may begin with the general remarks of one man:

"He was the greatest of historicals and emancipators."

One says: "He was born in Kentucky at an early age. His father moved the family to Ohio floating down the Mississippi."

Another eloquently sums up thus: "We sertinly had very few like unto Lincoln as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man a great rail-splitter true to his principle true to his country true to his god."

A "foxy" competitor remarks: "He was a man of good moral carracter have you a copy of His life if so you plaise lend to me for a week or so."

As to his early life one says: "He was farming during his minor years. A lawyer hired him as errand boy and he prove a valvelled [valuable?] young man."

Another goes further: He was a farmer by occupation when elected to the Presidency of United States and it is through him that we know enjoy our United peace and that the war of Rebellion was conquered."

This is hardly worthy of maturity: "In the year of 1865 he was nominated in place of Backhanan whoe's term of office expired in that year. In the year 1869 he susceeded as President by Jackson and lived happy the rest of his life."

One compliments thus: "Abraham Lincoln was considered one of the best Presidents that the country had at that time and will always be respected by the South in setting the slaves free. Ex-President Lincoln was a brave man during the war and done things in the war that other officirs did not dare to do or attempt to do, he faught one of the worst battels doing the war that of Bunker Hill."

One remarks in general terms: "He was the presented [President] that freed the South and let the Darkey go free."

In apparent explanation of the interference with the traffic in slaves a writer remarks: "Negroes were bought and sold by the moneyed Southern people selling them to one another for from five to ten dollars."

His athletic reputation appeals to one thus: "I have read of his being a great rastler and being a hard man to handle. If he had not been killed he might be living to-day to a ripe old age for he was a very kind man, kind in peace but very stearn in war."

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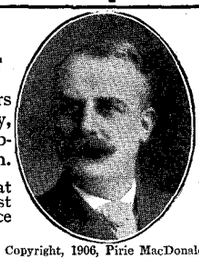

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One somewhat grandiloquently says: "I will state in regards to the Honorable Mr. Lincoln the dioceased, he was a brave man and coregous [courageous]. He was elected in the year 1861. He was a intelegent man I think this country would be as bad as Cuba or Ireland, Scotland and Whales if he didn't take action."

A somewhat novel view of the cause of the war is thus advanced: "The South refused to obey his command and elected a confederate President Thomas Jefferson, who declared war against the union by ordering his soldiers to seize Fort Sumter and all the ports of the South."

Comparisons to this one are not odious: "He freed the slavery and was looked opond at that time as the Honorable General Grant was wen he was put in office."

An ambitious but very illiterate man says: "Gentermens I will tell yous aull that I know about Abraham Lincoln that he has bin Presented of the New York City. Has lost life wile holding birshing [position?]. He has bin shout wile walking down thir street by a man whoum did not like him. He was killed and taking to thir house near by wair he was picked up. I due not know mush about hin because I did not have verry mush schooling. My pipal is verry poor and kood not send me to a hie school."

One glowingly writes: "He was a man that freed all the negroes in the world. I think he will never be forgot as all the growing up Children is telling one an other about Abraham Lincoln."

On the other hand, this competitor hedges: "But of corse he was not the great man that the People taught he was and in my Opinion i think he did not due the People whom elected him as much Justus as he might of don."

Probably all these competitors would have agreed with one of their number who wrote: "I hereby try to pass a mentail examinations and hopeing to hear from your request I have learn common educations and willing to learn more if it is conveneent I think I could fill position to your satification."—New York *Sun*.

WOULD LINCOLN HAVE BEEN LINCOLN?

What would modern educational experts have made of Lincoln if, as a baby, he had been put in their care? They would probably have started him on sterilized milk, clothed him in disinfected garments, sent him to kindergarten where he would have learned to weave straw-mats and sing about the Blue Bird on the Branch. Then the dentist would have straightened his teeth, the oculist would have fitted him with glasses, and in the primary grade he would have been taught by pictures and diagrams the difference between a cow and a pig, and through nature study he would have learned that the catbird did not lay kittens. By the time he was eight he would have become a "young gentleman," at ten he would know more than the old folks at home, at twelve or fourteen he would take up manual training, and within two years make a rolling-pin and tie it with a blue ribbon. In the high school at sixteen, where in four years he would learn that Mars was the reputed son of Juno, and to recite a stanza from "The Lady of the Lake." Then to college, where he would have joined the Glee Club and a Greek Letter Fraternity, smoked cigarets and graduated, and then become a clerk in a banker's office; and never, never do any one any harm! Well,—perhaps—we don't know and can't tell what might have been, but we can't help feeling thankful that Lincoln's training and education were left to Nancy Hanks—and God.—*Exchange*.

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CREDITOR—"No. I always read *The Sun.*"

SERVANT—"I am quite sure the baron will at once subscribe for it."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Request.—A parent who evidently disapproved of corporal punishment wrote the teacher:

"Dear Miss: Don't hit our Johnnie. We never do it at home except in self-defense."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Simple Life.—PASSER-BY—"See here, you are the man who struck me for a dime three days ago."

BEGGAR—"Yes, sir; but do me best, I can't keep me expenses any lower than 3 1-3 cents a day."—*Baltimore American.*

No Place for Robbers.—"A dangerous neighborhood you're living in, Colonel," said a newspaper man to Charles Edwards, of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, a few nights ago, in Washington. "Been four highway robberies there in the past month. Aren't you afraid that somebody will hold you up and go through you some night?"

"Should say not," said the big Texan. "Why, ah've got so few means on my pusson at the present time that the robber who goes through me will get hisself in debt."—*Success Magazine.*

The Code.—EMILY—"Why are you waving your handkerchief?"

ANGELINA—"Since papa has forbidden Tom the house we have arranged a code of signals."

EMILY—"What is it?"

ANGELINA—"When he waves his handkerchief five times, that means 'Do you love me?' And when I wave frantically in reply it means 'Yes, darling.'"

EMILY—"And how do you ask other questions?"

ANGELINA—"We don't. That's the whole code."—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Stumbling-Block.—"Yes," said the old peer, "my son is willing to stand for Parliament. Unfortunately," he added, after a slight pause, "Parliament does not reciprocate."—*Christian Register.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

February 5.—Over 50 lives are lost in heavy floods in Germany.

February 6.—The American battle-ship fleet sails from Gibraltar on its voyage to Hampton Roads.

February 7.—Mr. Taft sails from Colon for New Orleans on the cruiser *North Carolina.*

February 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandria arrive in Berlin and are cordially welcomed by the imperial family.

The agreement between France and Germany regarding Morocco is signed at Berlin. Germany recognizes France's political interests and her right to maintain order. France agrees to respect Germany's commercial aims in the Sultan's empire.

February 10.—The Russian Douma tables indefinitely the bill abolishing the death penalty.

Domestic.

WASHINGTON.

February 8.—A message urging that ocean-going passenger-vessels be equipped with wireless-telegraph apparatus is sent to Congress by the President.

February 9.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs adopts the Naval Appropriation Bill providing for two 26,000-ton battle-ships.

February 10.—The electoral votes are counted in a joint session of the Senate and the House; the election of Taft and Sherman is finally announced by Vice-President Fairbanks.

GENERAL.

February 10.—The California legislature kills the Japanese School Segregation Bill.

February 13.—President-elect Taft arrives in New Orleans from Panama.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"C. R. G.," Cleveland, O.—The noun "crop" is always used as a singular. The plural form of the word is formed in the regular way, by the addition of *s* to the singular. We speak of the staple *crops* of the United States; as, corn, wheat, tobacco, potatoes, cotton, oats, etc. The singular is used sometimes attributively; as, "The crop reports," etc.

"F. L. R.," Cincinnati, O.—The pronunciation of words changes from time to time. This is due to a variety of causes few of which are traceable. The influence of foreigners speaking English is, in a measure, responsible for changes in pronunciation. This is noticeable in different parts of the United States, as in Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Texas, etc. For instance, when tea was first introduced into England the word was pronounced "tay." Then tea was the luxury of the rich, and the pronunciation may possibly have been due to French influence, for King Charles II., of England, before he was called to the throne, spent many years at the French court, where tea was called "tay" (French *thé*).

"M. B. H.," Cincinnati, O.—The word "family" is a collective noun, and agrees with its verb in the singular or in the plural number, according to the idea to be conveyed. For example, one may say "the family is in danger," because here its members are thought of collectively; but in the sentence "the family are united" the plural form is used because the idea in the mind is not that of unity, but of plurality; the meaning being "*the members* of the family are united."

"A. L. S.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is it correct to say, 'The conductors are instructed *to not accept* them? Should not this be, 'The conductors are instructed *not to accept* them'?"

The second form is correct, altho there are some occasions where it is not only permissible, but also better form to separate the "to" from the verb. Strong censure of the cleft or split infinitive has been exprest by grammatical critics; but while it must be admitted that its employment is a blemish, it is to be noticed that its occurrence in good literature is frequent. Briefly, then, one may say that its use is in general to be avoided, but that it is permissible where ambiguity of sense or complexity of structure would result from using the infinitive in its regular form. This, however, does not apply in the sentence cited.

"P. B. W.," Abbeville, La.—In the sentence given, the possessive of the proper noun "Maneaux" is formed by the addition of apostrophe and *s*; thus, "Maneaux's horse," and would be pronounced as if spelled "Mano's horse," since the *x* is silent in French names of this class. Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented; as, *Porus'* defeat; *Moses'* face; *Jesus'* disciples; *Laplace's* theory; *Hortense's* fate.

"M. A. S.," Hamilton, Mo.—"Please decide whether the word 'where' or 'when' should be used in the following sentence: 'On a certain day, having finished his duties, he was about to pass from the building by way of the carriage entrance, *where* he was assaulted by a robber.'"

It should read "*when* he was assaulted by a robber," because in stating that he had finished his duties, you lead one to infer that you wish to call one's attention to the *time* of the action and not to the *place*.

"G. F.," New York.—"Kindly advise me in regard to the following sentence, there being a dispute as to whether the word 'we' is more grammatical than 'us': 'We are anxious to clean up all the old outstanding accounts with as little delay as possible, and unless you or *us* (*we*) keep after the customers continually, we are inclined to believe that they will drag along and not get closed out this year.'"

Use "we" (not "us") because subject of the finite verb "keep."

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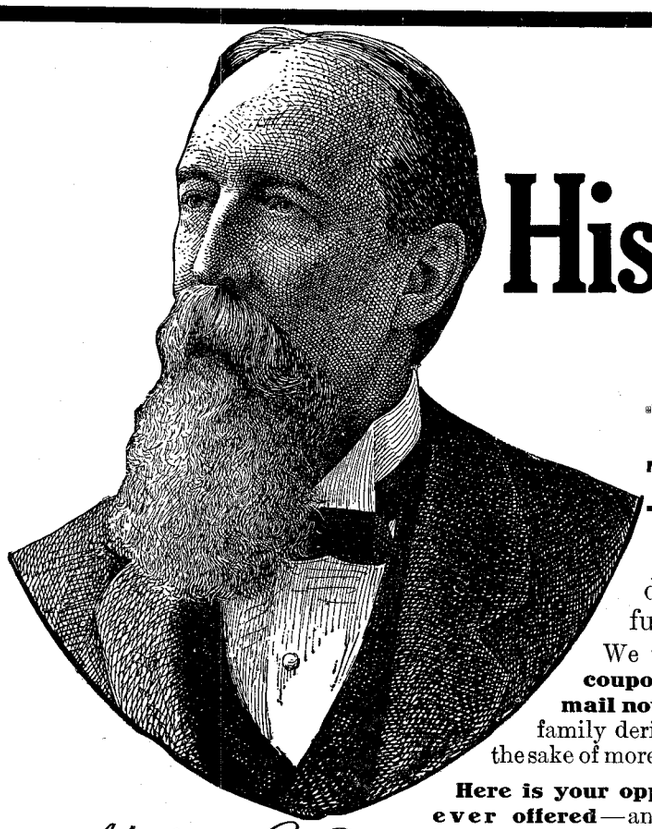

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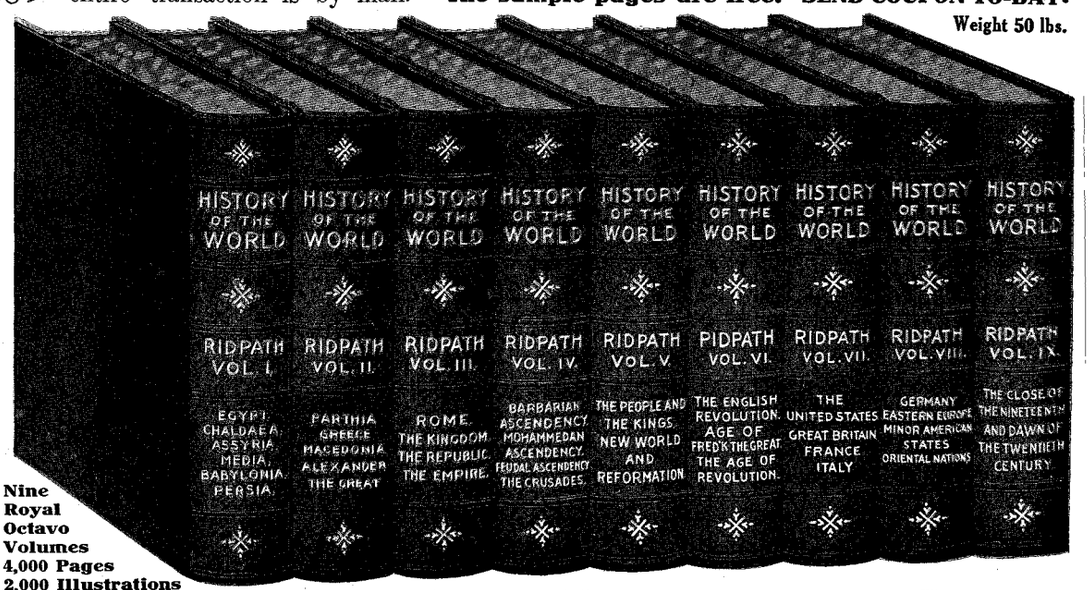

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